LA-10

La Absunta Chumashan

La Absunta, La Asumpta, La Asuncion de Nuestra Señora. -- Spellings in Spanish text of Costanso's Diary of the Portola Expd. 1769, for Indian rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at Ventura River. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., Vol. 2, No. 3, 194, 1911. [Written Assumpta by Palou in 1787.]

See also Asumpta, Asunta, Assumpta, Pueblo de Canoas

Tribe

Name La Assumpta

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Palou, Vida de Junipero Serra, p. 246, Mexico, 1787

Identification and remarks Spelling used by Palou for place where Mission of San Buenaventura was founded. La Assumpta or Asuncion de Ntra Senora.

La Assumptá Chumashan

La Assumpta or Asuncion de Ntrâ Señora. -- Spelling used by Palou for place where Mission of San Buenaventura was founded. -- Palpu, Vida de Junipero Serra, 246, Mexico 1787.

See also Asumpta, Asunta, Absunta, ~~Pueblo de Canoas~~

La Asumpcion

La Asumpcion: Spanish name for rancheria Suchui mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1830.

See Suchui

La Asumpcion | Kam-me-i | Yuman

La Asumpcion or La Asuncion: Spanish name for rancheria Pamó mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Pamó

Tribe

Name La Asumpcion de Nuestra Senora

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810

Identification and remarks Spanish name for rancheria Chutchui or Suchui, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco. Asumpcion, La Asumpcion de Nuestra Senora.

La Asumpta or Asuncion de Nuestra Señora. -- Name given by Portola Expd. in 1769 to large Indian town of 30 houses and about 400 people, on Santa Barbara Channel on E side of Ventura River on "point of land right on the shore which it was dominating." (On site of Ventura) --Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast., vol.2, no.4, 195, 1911.

Asuncion de Nuestra Señora. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 136, Mexico, 1874.

Assumpta or Asuncion de Nuestra Señora. -- Mission of San Buenaventura founded 1782 at place named by first expd. (1769) Assumpta or Asuncion de Nuestra Señora. -- Palou, Vida de Junipero Serra, 246, Mexico, 1787. [over]

Sisolop, Chicholop, Solop, Soolop, Sisolopo

See also Absunta, Asunta, Assumpta, Carpintèriâ, ~~Concep-~~

La Asuncion

La Asuncion: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Asuncion or Asunta. -- In 1769 the Portola Expd. visited an Indian rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel on site of San Buenaventura. -- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary [Asuncion] and Fages's Voyage [Asunta]), Hist. of Calif., I, 143, 1884.

Asumpta:

~~Records of~~ mentioned Rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (177 Indians): Sisolop 129 times; "Sisolop or Asumpta" 1; "Sisolop or Sn Ba" 1; "Chicholop (Sisolop)" 1; "Solop or Sn Buenaventura" 1; Soolop 1. -- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Shoshonean

· **Laboba** Typog. error for **Saboba**.
Rancheria in Southern Calif. numbering 130 in 1865. – W. E. Lovett in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 124, 1865.

Diegueno

· **La Buista** Yuman
Band or village in Southern California. – J. W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

See also La Pasta, La Posta.

Lacaiamu

Chumashan

Lacaiamu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Lacayamu

La Candelaria

La Candelaria: Spanish name for rancheria Socon mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Socon

See also Socon

La Carpinteria Chumashan

La Carpinteria. -- In 1776 the Anza Expd. passed the "first village of the Canal de Santa Barbara, called La Carpinteria, situated near the Rio de la Asumpta " (Ventura River). Pedro Font, Diary Anza Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol.3, no.1, 53, 1913.

(Evidently the town called La Asumpta by Crespi and Costanso of the Portola Expd. 1769, and by Palou. The Indian rancheria named Carpinteria by the Portola Expd. was some 5 leagues NW of this place. The Portola Carpinteria was on the site of the present town of Carpinteria.)

See Asumpta

See also Asumpta, Assumpta, Absunta, Asunta, ~~Sancas~~

Lacatam

Lacatam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Lacatam 6 times; Leccatam.-- Misión de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Leccatam

Lacatiut Inneko Mewan

Lacatiut: Tribe mentioned in books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library.

Spelling Lacatiut occurs 4 times (5 Indians) in Sonoma Mission Register (Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, 1824-1833).

Lacatiut: Tribe in vicinity of Mission at Sonoma.-- Bancroft, Hist. Calif. II, 506, ft.note, 1885
Chief Marin said to have been chief of Lacatiut tribe.-- Bancroft Hist. Calif. II, 598, ftnote, 1885.

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (46 Indians): Licatiut 15 times; Lacatiut 3; Leccatiut 3; Lecatiut 1. One record "Yacatchamay and Lacatiut".--

(over)

See Le-kah-te-wut

See also Lacatuit, Licatiut, Leccatiut, Lecatiut

Lacatuit Mewan

"Marin was the name of a famous chief of the Lacatuit Indians, who originally occupied this part [Marin Co.] of the country."--Memorial and Biographical Hist.of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 154, 1891.

Lacatuit -- History of Marin Co. (San Francisco, Alley, Bowen & Co. Pubrs.)88, 1880.

See Le-kah-te-wut

Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lacauachuan Olhonean ?

Lacauachuan: Rancheria at place called Santa Cruz[possibly Santa Cruz Mission] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: "Lacauachuan recently named La Cruz"; "Lacauachuan alias Sta. Cruz"; Lijauachuvan.-- Mision San Antonio, Libro deBautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lijauachuvan

Lacayamú Chumashan

"Lacayam or Lacayamú". -- Former rancheria on island of Limú [Santa Cruz]"to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- From extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 12, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Lacayamú. -- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From extracts of Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 29 1877.

"Lucuyumu".-- On Santa Cruz Id.,Taylor,Calif.Farmer,Aug.21, 1863; also Bancroft (after Taylor)Native Races I,459,1874.

Lacayamu.-- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer,July 24, 1863. Also Bancroft (after Taylor) Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Laycayamu. -- Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April, 24, 1863.

[over]

See also Lacayam, Lucuyumu, Laycayamu, Kl'a-ka-á-mu

"Lacoyamu; "Kl'a-ka-á-mu". — Located by Henshaw as W of Diablo Point on Santa Cruz Island.-- H.W.Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov.1884 (Nos. 293 & 844 Bureau Ethnology).

Lacayamu:

Records in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (13 Indians): Lacayamu 11 times; "Lacayamu on the island of Limu" 1.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lacayamu: Records in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (14 Indians): Lacayamu 2 times; "Lacayamu on the islands" 6; Lecayamu on the islands" 3.-- Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Card 2]

Lacayámu — Chumashan

Lacayámu; Rancheria "on the island of Limu" [Santa Cruz] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (13 Indians). Spellings Lacayámu, Lacayamu.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808; Libro segundo de Bautismos, 1809-1873. 1808.

Lacayamu: Rancheria "on the islands" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (14 Indians). Spellings: Lacayamu 6 times; Lacayamú 2; Lacaiamu 2; Lecayamu 2.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Lacayamu : Rancheria "of Lemes or of the islands" mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Mission (6 Indians). Spellings: Lacalamú, Nacayamu in Register 1814; Lacayumu in Register 1822.

[OVER]

Chumashan

Lacayamu

Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Spelled also Laycayamu, Ibid April 24, 1863.

Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Lacayamú.-- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts of Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 29, 1877

See also Laycayamu, Lacayamú

Lacayamu: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (1 Indian). Spellings: Lacayam in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866; Lacayamu in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Lacayamu

Chumashan

Lacayamu. Two former Chumashan villages, one on Santa Cruz id., the other in Ventura co., Cal.

Lacayamu.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, July 24, 1863. **Lucuyumu.**—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 751, 1907

See aso Lucuyumu?, Laycayamu

Laccoye

Laccoye: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Lacuiac

Lacelkotcedañ Athapaskan

Lacelkotcedañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setakaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River above Horseshoe Bend and about 1½mile above Island Mountain.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 106, 109 & map, 1923.

Lacenadailai Athapaskan

Lacenadailai: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Sechokiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River about 2¼miles below mouth of Wilson Creek. -- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ .Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 97, 109 & map, 1923.

Lachayuam Ennesen

Lachayuam: Rancheria at place called San Lucas on E side Monterey or San Benito[Salinas] River, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Lachayuam 8 times; "Lachayuam to the E" 2; La-chaiuam 2; "Lasaiuam alias San Lucas"; "San Lucas alias Lasayuan ; "rancheria Lachayuam on the opposite side San Benito River"; "ra. called Lichaium on Monterey River".-- Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See als Lasaiuam, La-chaiuam, Lichaium, San Lucas

Yokat ?
Yokut

·La-ches

Tribe signing treaty at Camp Belt, Kings River, Calif., May, 13, 1851. Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 254, 1853. Lived between Kaweah & Kings rivers.
Doubtless typographic error for Ta-ches.

Lachictó

Lachictó: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (27 Indians). Spellings: Lachictó 10 times; Lassigto 1; Laxictó 7; Lassictó 1; Lacito 7.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Lachismas, Narcisos or Lachysmas: Tribe mentioned by Salvador Vallejo, Origen de los Indios de California, MS, Bancroft Library, pp. 2, 4, 1875.

See also Lakisumne, Lakissimneys, Laquisimas.

Lachno

Prob. Yokuut

Rancheria on or near Merced River, Calif., visited by ~~Munoz~~ Moraga in 1806, near the rancheria of Latelate.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 52 note 1885 (after Muñoz MS Diary).

Spelled Lachuo and said to have had a population of 200. --Ibid, p.53 note.

See Lachuo

Lachuo

Prob. Yokuut

Lachuo: Rancheria on N side Merced River visited by Moraga 1806 (Oct. 8). Near rancheria Latelate; about 2oo people. "Good place for mission."--Diary of P. Pedro Muñoz, 1806, Arch. Sta. Barbara, Vol. 4, p 22, 1806-1821.

See also Lachno

"Clinclas and Lachysmas, otherwise known as the Narcisos": Mentioned by Salvador Vallejo as tribes in conflict with the Tulare Indians.--Salvador Vallejo, Origen de los Indios de Calif., MS Bancroft Library, 4,1875. Written Lachysmas, Ibid 2,4,and Lachismas Ibid 46.

Lachysmas: Given by M.G.Vallejo, together with the Tagualames & Ochejamnes as invading Napa Valley in April 1840 under the celebrated chief Narciso.--M.G.Vallejo, Hist.Calif., MS Bancroft Library 4:125, 1875. Mentioned Ibid 1:11 (Lachysma Indians).

See also Lakisumne, Lakissimneys, Laquisimas

Lacito

Lacito: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lachictó

Laco or Lagay Chumashan

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

Rancheria tributary to mission of Santa Barbara, Calif.

See also Lagay, Lagcay

Lacolle Ennesen

Lacolle: Racheria 'in lit' mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lajolle

See also Lajolle

Lacome Mewuk Mewan

Lacome: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

La cumnis, Loc-lum-ne +
See Lā'-lum'-ne

Lacomnis Me'wuk Mewan

Tribe ~~on~~ between American and Mokalumne Rivers, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p450, 1874.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, June 8, 1860.

See Lucklumna
See also Lucklumna, Loc-lum-ne; ~~perhaps Sckumne~~
La cumnis Bancroft

Lacquisemne

Lacquisemne: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Laquisùm

Lacquissimis

Lacquissimis: Rancheria mentioned in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

See Laquisimas

Lacuiac

Lacuiac: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission(2 Indians). Spellings: Lacuiac Laccoye.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Lā-dah-mah'-le Kahchiah Pomoan

• Lā-dah-mah'-le: Kahchiah name for their former village just S of Salt Point. Told me by members of tribe.-

• Ledama' lī--Barrett, 1908. (2 34) Old camp site, (Ethno-Geog. Pomo

See also ledamálī

Lagcay Chumashan

Lagcay. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.
Laco.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.
Lagcay.—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 752, 1907

See also Laco, Lagay

Lagcay or Laco Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near or tributary to Santa Barbara, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

See also Lagay, Laco

·Lagoons Tol'-lo-wa Athapaskan

Name used by H. P. Heintzelman for tribe at Lagoon near Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Calif. — Rept. Comm. Ind. Affr. for 1857, 392, 1858.

·Lagrimas de San Pedro Yuman

*Lagrimas de San Pedro (Span.: 'tears of St Peter'). A former group of Alchedoma rancherias, on or near the Rio Colorado, in California, more than 50 m. below the mouth of Bill Williams fork. They were visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776.—Garcés, Diary, 427, 1900.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 752, 1907

Laguisomne

Laguisomne: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Laquisùm

Laguna

Pomoan

Laguna. A Pomo band on the w. shore of Clear lake, Cal. 753 Revere, Tour of Duty, 120, 1849. See *Clear Lake Indians.*

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 753, 1907

Laguna Yuman

Laguna. A Diegueño village in w. San Diego co., Cal. (Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 24, 1883). The name is now applied to one of the so-called Campo reservations, comprising 320 acres, mostly of desert land, and containing only 5 inhabitants in 1906 (Kelsey, Rep., 25, 1906). **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p.753, 1907**

Laguna (or Tatagua)

Tribe of ~~about~~ 231 people on Tejon reservation under chief Raimundo.--J.P.H.Wentworth in Rept.Commr.Ind. Affrs.for 1862, p.325, 1863; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 458, 1874, under spellings Lagunas or Tataguas.

Tataguas, Lagunas, Coruanos and Curtakas.-- Tribes living between Tejon Pass & Virgin River.-- A.S:Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 8, 1863.

Laguna Chumashan

"Concepcion Laguna (Pueblo de la Laguna), a very large rancheria, on a point across an estero", passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, westward from San Buenaventura. Bancroft says "Santa Barbara was afterwards founded at S. Joaquin de la Laguna."--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary and Fages' Voyage), Hist.Calif., I, 143, 1884. About 8 leagues W of San Buenaventura.

La Laguna de la Concepcion.--"Site of the future presidio and mission of Santa Barbara. Everywhere were large populous rancherias."--Z.S.Eldredge, after Portola's Diary, March of Portola, 33, 1909

La Laguna, Pueblo de la Laguna. -- Large Indian town of more than 600 people [on site of future city of Santa Barbara] ~~Channel~~, 8 leagues NW of Ventura River and near large freshwater (over

See also Concepcion Laguna, La Laguna de la Concepcion

Yuctu, Yanonalit, Siujtu

Diegueno

Laguna[s] Yuman

Indian village in Southern California.- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891. - Ibid for 1893, 125, 128, 1893 (written La Guna, in two words, p. 128). - Ibid for 1895, 132, 1896. - Ibid for 1896, 127, 130, 1897. - Ibid

See also La Laguna.

pond. Visited by Portola Expd. in 1769 and named Pueblo de la Laguna. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad Pacific Coast Hist., vol.2, no.4, 199, 1911.

Laguna de la Concepcion. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 140, Mexico, 1874.

Lagune Indians | Nererner | Poliklan

Lagune Indians: Small settlement of "Allequas" [=Poliklahs] at southern end of Big Lagoon, whom he says were called Lagune Indians and were related to the Indians of Trinidad and subject to the same chief.--Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, pp. 254, 257, 265, 1855.

[Probably so-called because they lived on Big Lagoon.]

Lah-ki'-yo-me | Tu'-le-yo'-me | Mé'wan

Olāyome village formerly in Middletown valley, Lake Co., about a mile east of Middletown. Told me by Olāyome at their home on Putah Creek east of Middletown. - CHM

Middletown valley is (in the Olāyome language) {Lah-ki'-yo'-me lōk-lo, / Lah-kah'-yo'-me lōk-lo} taking its name from this village. - CHM (Aug. 1905).

The Miyahkmah of Alexander Valley call it 'Lōk-no'-mah. - CHM

Barrett writes it lakáhyome and locates it 3/4 mile NE of Middletown. - Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 273, 1908.

Lah-ki'-yo-me po-koot.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 353, June 1907.

Lah'-koo'-hah or Hol'-low' Mew'-wah Mewan

Indian Cave, on north side Yosemite Valley, immediately under Washington column, at mouth of Tenaya Canyon. A low, broad and deep recess under a huge rock. Said to have been occupied as a winter shelter, and also at times of war with the Mono Lake Piutes. The overhanging rock is black from the smoke of ages, and far back in the cave large quantities of acorn shells have been found.- Cam.

Lah'-lahk-kah Kahchiah Pomoan

·Lah'-lahk-kah: Kahchiah name for their former village 2½ mi S of Kahchiah Reservation (probably farther). Told me by members of tribe.--Cam

·lalaka: Village on E slope of ridge E of Gualala River.--Barrett 237, 1908.

See also lálaka

Lah'-lah-pis'-mah Achomawan

· Lah'-lah-pis'-mah: Mo-des'-se name for their village at Hot Springs, on south side of Big Bend R. Told me by William Hulsey, full-blood Mo-des'-se Indian, in 1923.--Cam

· Lah'-lan' or Lah'-ă-lan' Mewiwah Mewan

Mewiwah village at Plum Bar on west head of Bear Creek (tributary sweet-water) and close by a hill called Chah-men'-ne. Told me by Colorow' George and chief Capt. Kelly. - Cam.

See also La-La tribe (not exp to do with Lah'-lan)

Lahl'-mōk po-goot — Mewan

Olāyome village in Middletown Valley, Lake Co., Calif. on creek half a mile west of Middletown. Told me by Olāyome on Putah Creek. - CHM.

Merriam, Am. Anthropologist NS X, 357, June 1908.

Lah'-sā-sē'-ta — Lo-lahn'-kōk — Athapaskan

Lah'-sā-sē'-ta: Lo-lahn'-kōk name for their rancheria at Shively, Humboldt County, Calif. — CHM.
on main Eel River.

Lah-tā chum'-mi Pomoan

Lah-tā chum'-mi: Name given me by Pomoan Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi (of Cloverdale Valley) for Yorkville tribe.--Cam

See also Bó-kā-ah, Boch-heaf, Bokea

Lah-wó-lah-po Chumash

Name of tribe at Santa Inez. Name given E. L. McLead by old Santa Barbara Indian woman (Cecelia).

See also Alajulapu, Lajalupe, Majalapu,

·Laidukatuwiwait

Shoshonean

·Laidukatuwiwait (*·Lai′-du-ka-tu-wi-wait*). A Paviotso band formerly living about the sink of the Humboldt, in w. Nevada.—Powell, Paviotso MS., B. A. E., 1881.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 755, 1907

·Laimon

·Laimon. Venegas (Hist. Cal., I, 55, 1759) states that the Indians of Loreto-Concho mission have specific names for the tribes of Lower California according to the regions occupied by them, as the Edu, Eduu, or Edues in the s.; that they call themselves Monquis, and those N. of Loreto are called Laymones; the latter are in fact Cochimi, the Edues virtually Pericui, though both, the Edues and the Laymones, contain some tribes of the Monquis. Cagnaguet and Kadakaman are given as Laimon divisions.

·Lamoines.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 18, 1860. **·Layamon.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 88, 1856. **·Laymon.**—Prichard, Nat. Hist. Man., II, 553, 1855. **·Laymóna.**—Baegert in Smithson. Rep. 1864, 393, 1865. **·Laymones.**—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 55, 1759. **·Limonies.**—Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 54, 1869.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 753, 1907

Laimones

Lower California tribe. — Bates, Central Am., West Indies &c. (Stanford's Compend. Geog. & Travel), London, p. 28, 1878.

Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 443, 1844. —

Laimónes. — Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt), Native Races, I, ·558, ·603, 1874; III, ·687, 1875.

Limonies. — Ibid (after Brown, 1869), ·603.

laimon and laimones. — Ibid (after Orozco & Berra, 1864), ·604.

Laimone. — Ibid (after Picolo), Native Races, III, ·687, 1875.

See also Laymones, Limonies,

Lajalupe, Lajulepe — Chumashan

Lajalupe. -- Spoken of by mistake by J.J. Arrilliga as the site where the Mission of Santa Ynez was to be founded, in a letter from Arrigilla to Lasuen, Loreta, April 29, 1803; and corrected by Estevan Tapis in a letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803 as follows: "the place called Majalapu (not Lajulepe) 2 leagues distant from the rancheria of Calahuasa." -- Copies of the letters in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, Bancroft, 1877.

[Note: The spelling Majalapu by Tapis is evidently an error too (perhaps in the copy of the letter only) for Tapis in this letter and in 2 other letters repeatedly uses the spelling Alajulapu.]

Lajalupe, Lajulap. -- Included in a list of spellings of name of site of Santa Ynez Mission given by Bancroft in Hist. Calif. II, 28, 1885.

See also Alajulapu, Alahulapas, Lajulepe, Lajulap, etc

· La Jolla[s] (pronounced La Ho'-yah) Luiseno

Ranchería of Luiseño Indians in So. Calif. - W.E. Lovett in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 121, 1865. (Population 180, Ibid 124.)

(Spanish name

Visited by me in 189 .

G.W. Preston in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888. - Horatio N. Rust in Rept. Ibid for 1890, 19, 1890. - Ibid for 1891, 224, 1891. - Ibid for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 72, 1891 (statistics). - Ibid for 1893, 126, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 118, 1895.

Kroeber gives Luiseno name as Huyulkum.

See also La Joya.

Lajolle Ennesen

Lajolle: Rancheria 'in lit' mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Baptisms: Lajolle 2 times; "Lacolle en lit"; Lakolle; Eajolle. -- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: 'Lit' is mentioned repeatedly in same record and located on E side Salinas River in canyon where town of San Lucas is situated.]

See also Lacolle, Lakolle, Eajolle

· La Joya

Luiseño

La Joya (Span.: 'the jewel'). A Luiseño village N. of San Luis Rey, in San Diego co., Cal., from which 180 Indians are said to have been present at the Temecula meeting in 1865 (Lovett in Rep. Ind. Aff., 124, 1865). The settlement is now on Potrero res., 75 m. from Mission Tule River agency.

La Jolla.—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Mission Inds., 29, 1883. **La Joya.**—Hayes (1850) quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 460, 1882.

1874 and

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 753, 1907

Luiseño Shoshonean

· La Joya

Luiseno village (usually spelt La Jolla) near W base of Palomar Mt., San Diego Co. Mentioned in Treaty of Temecula, Jan. 5, 1852. — 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905.

La Joya. —

· Name ~~Located~~ on map of San Diego district 1800-30, on or near upper San Luis Rey river, ~~a little south~~ east of Pauma. — Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 105, 1885.

See La Jolla.

•Lajuchu Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission, Calif.-
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

•Bancroft, Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

[Note: Typographical error for Sajuchu, shown by comparison with list in Archives of La Purisima Mission] and with Tapis's record, 1798]

See also Sauchu, Sanchu, Sajuchui, Santa Rosa

Lajuchu Chumashan

Lajuchu. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

= Sajuchu

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 754, 1907

See ~~also~~ Sajuchu

See also Sauchu, Sanchu, Santa Rosa

Lak See Lakamellos

Rancheria on (outside of) the Huichica or Leese's ranch, Sonoma Valley.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.7, 1860.

Laka' hyōme

Meewan
Yuki ?

See Lō'knoma and Lah-ki'-yo-me. ~

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 273, 1908.

Lake Miwok Mewan

Lake Miwok: Name used in undefined tribal sense by Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 399, and map, pl. 1 (after Kroeber) Sept. 29, 1926.

See ~~Mé-wuk~~ Tu-le-yo'-me

Lake Utahs Shoshonean

Lake Utahs.— "The Pa-utahs and Lake Utahs occupy the territory lying south of the Snakes, and upon the waters of the Colorado of the West, and south of the Great Salt Lake". —Rufus B.Sage:Scenes in the Rocky Mts.179,1846.
Also, Bancroft (after Sage), Native Races,I,466,1874.

La-kish-um-na

Mewan

Indian name for Stanislaus River.--Frank T.Gilbert, Hist. of Calif., Vol.I of Hist.of Butte Co., Calif., by Harry L.Wells, p.27, 1882. (Two vols.in one.)

See Lakisumna, Lakkisamnes, Laquisomne, Laquisamne

Lakisamni

Mewan

Lakisamni: Kroeber speaks of "the Lakisamni, perhaps to be connected with Takin (for Lakiu?) rancheria at Dents of Knights Ferry on the Stanislaus".--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif.,485, 1925.

See ~~also~~ Lakisumne

Lakisimné. --Tribe of tame Indians or Neophytes in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento Rivers. Population in Nov. 1846,44 (28 men & 16 women). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Secy. of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the History of Calif.,1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Lakisumne --Bancroft [after Sutter 1847], Native Races, Vol. I, 450, 1874.

Lakissimney's. -- Tawalemneys, Lakissimney's & Sohonomney's all living on Stanislaus River; Florio & Raymundo Chiefs of Lakissimney's. May 23, 1847. -- New Helvetia, Diary of Events from 1845-8, by Swasey, Bidwell & Sutter, MS Copy, Bancroft Library 1881.

See also Laquisimes, Lakkisamnes, Laquisomne, Laquisamne

Lakisumne Mewko Mewan

Lakisumne. A village of California whose language, according to Pinart, showed differences from that of the Cholovone (Mariposan stock), but was understood by them. If not related to the Cholovone, this village was probably Moquelumnan.
Lacquesumne.—Pinart, Cholovone MS., B. A. E., 1880. **Lakisumne.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. **Sakisimme.**—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 754, 1907

See Lakkisamnes, La-kish-um-na

Lakkenhū´īye Mewan

Old camp site of Olamentka tribe, on W shore of N extremity of Bodega bay.

From la´kken, a gap between two hills, and hū´īye, point.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 305, Feb. 1908

Lakolle Ennesen

Lakolle: Rancheria 'in lit' mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lajolle

See also Lajolle

Mewan

Lä-lä, Lä-läs

Lä-läs. - According to Col. F.T. Gilbert there were 3 tribes on Mokelumne River: Mo-kél-kōs on the lower river reaching up to Staples' Ferry; Lä-läs between Staples' Ferry and Athearn's Ferry; Mä-chä'-cos, above or east of Athearn's Ferry. Hist. San Joaquin Co., Calif. (Thompson & West Publ.) Oakland, p.13, 1879.

Probably same as Lah-lan.

La-las: "From Staples Ferry to Athearns [Ferry] they [the Indians] called themselves the La-las. - J. D. Mason, Hist. Amador County, Calif. 256, Oakland 1881. (He states that "the La-las were absorbed by the Mokelkos" - Ibid.)

Lalos: Geo. H. Tinkham, Hist. Stockton, 21, 1880.

See also Lah-lan, Lalos

Diegueño

Yuman

La Laguna

Diegueño village in San Diego Co., Southern California. Speak southern dialect of Diegueño. - Waterman, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. VIII, 272, 1910.

See also Laguna, La Guna.

La'laka — Kah-chi-ah — Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on E slope of summit of ridge E of main branch of Gualala river about 2 1/2 mi. SSW of present village of Pō'tōl.

From la'la, wild goose, and ka, spring or water.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 237, Feb. 1908

See Lah'-lahk-kah

La Lakes or Klamath — Lutuamian

"The La Lakes, or Klamath tribe of Indians, are nearly equally divided by the boundary between California and Oregon". - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1863, 415, 1864.

But the name is improperly used in a tribal sense. La Lakes was the name of a Klamath chief. (Humboldt Times, Dec. 4, 1858, and) See Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 109, 121, 1865. In May he was deposed for imbecility and Boos-ki-you (whose English name was Allan David) was chosen in his stead. - L. Applegate, Ibid for 1869, 177, 1870.

"La-la-cas (the tribe from whence sprang the Modocs)". Described as formerly living about the hot springs on the east side of the upper part of Link River. - A.B. Meacham, Wi-ne-ma and her people, p. 20, 1876. also quoted in part by Jeff C. Riddle, Indian History of the Modoc War, p. 202, 1914.

(p.648) (p.900)

La Lake's tribe, La Lake's tribe of Klamaths: Mentioned as tribe living in immediate vicinity of Fort Klamath. 1863 & 1864.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 2, pp. 668 & 900, 1897.

La-lake Klamath Lutuamian

La-lake: One of the head chiefs of the Klamath tribe signing Treaty with the Govt. Oct. 14, 1864. – Ind. Affrs. Treaties (2d ed. 1904, 865, 868). 1904

Also, In the Court of claims. The Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, Plaintiffs. [No. E-344] p. 33 Filed May 21, 1925.

Also, Rebellion Records 1897. (also written La-lā-cas.)

Li-lac Indians of Butte Valley, N.E. Calif. [La-lake's band] met in Butte Valley May 20, 1860, by John Fielner (Capt. U.S.A.). – Smithsonian Rept. for 1864, p. 423.

See also La Lakes Klamath, La-la-cas, Li-lac

Tribe

Name La Larga

Standard form Ajuaps

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Mission Records of the La Purisima Mission.

Identification and remarks Spanish name for the rancheria, Ajuaps, mentioned in the Mission Records of La Purisima Mission.

La Larga — Chumashan

La Larga: Spanish name for rancheria Ajuaps mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Mission.

See Ajuaps

Lelencha — Yokut

Lelencha: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lal Linches, Tallinche,

La´li Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, location indefinite, near head of Rancheria creek probably about 2 mi. SW of Whitehall.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178, Feb. 1908

Lalimanu Chumashan

Lalimanu: Rancheria "near La Mojonera" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (21 Indians). Spellings: Lalimanu 13 times; Lalimanug 3; Lalimanuc 2.- Spanish names San Pedro, San Pedro y San Pablo, La Mojonera.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Lalimanue: Rancheria of Mission San Buenaventura.--From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27,1877.

See also Lalimanue

Lalitara'dek Soo-lah-te-luk

Lalitara'dek: Name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for "presumably archaeological or modern village site" at mouth of Guthrie Creek, south of Eel River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 295,1918.

[Loud's name for village on this site is Lolito'dek or Loliso'tak, p. 287, 1918.]

See also Lolito'dek, Loliso'tak

Lal Lin-che[s] Error for Tallinche Yokut

Tribe represented on Fresno Reserve in 1862.- Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs (for 1862), 359, 1863.

Lal Linches .-- A.S.Taylor, Calif Farmer, June 12,1863 (after Rept. Commr. Ind Affairs for 1862).

See Talinche, Tallinche, Tallenche, Talluche, Sellenche, Dalinchi.

Lelencha

Lal-nap-o- een (meaning goose village) Me-wan stock

Tribe On St. Helena Creek, west of present Middletown, Lokoma Valley, Lake Co., Calif. Called Lokollmillos by Bancroft. Formerly numbered 90

Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & CO., San Francisco. (Lake Co.) (pp36-37), 1881.

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (the tribe at Lakeport on Clear Lake). Believed by Barrett to be same as Lōk-no'-mah, and located 3/4 mile NE of Middletown. - Ethno-Geog. Rpt., 273, 1908.

Erroneously referred to "Wappo" [Miyahkma] Com

Lal'-noo Chukchansy Yokut

Lal'-noo: Chukchansy rancheria near Fresno Flats on China Creek, about 3 miles above (east of) Oakhurst. Information from Chicago Dick, Coarsegold, Madera Co., Oct. 7, 1930.--

Lalos: Mewan

The Mo-kel-kos "were divided into 3 tribes, known as the Mokelkos, the Lalos, and the Macharos." -- Geo. H. Tinkham, History of Stockton, San Francisco, 21, 1880.

La-las, Lah-lan.

Lalsacupi Chumashan

Name of first site of Purisima Mission, Calif., on south side of Rio de Santa Rosa, or San Verardo, 1/4 league from new site at Los Berros, or Amun (Amúu), mentioned in 1813.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 367, 1885 (ft. note).

Other spellings are Alsacupi, Salsacupi.--Ibid.

"Romero, Memorias, MS, 1, calls the old site Lompoc, and the new Las Flores."--Ibid.

See also Alsacupi, Salsacupi, Lompoc, Lompoe, Algsacupí, Alacupusyuen

Esselen?
Emmesen?

'Lamaca

Rancheria formerly near San Antonio Mission ~~,near~~ "on the seashore", Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.10, April 27, 1860.

Lamaca: Rancheria on the coast [Monterey Co.] NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: Lamaca 20 times; Amaca 1; "Lamaca on the seashore"; "Lamaca to the NW on the seashore". "Lamaca on the coast", spelling in Marriage Records. -- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias are also located 'in Lamaca' in same record: Exgual, Monet; Quetchaal, Quituaay.]

See also Amaca, Lĕm-mi-ke-lăt

·Lamam

? Midoo

Sacramento river tribe, members of which were at San Fran-cisco mission in 1816.--Chamisso, Kotzebue's Entdeckungs-Reise, III, 23, 1821; Ibid, Eng. Ed. London, III, 51, 1821. Written Lamames by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860. Written Lamanès by Choris, Voyage Pittoresque, Paris, 1822 (p.5). ·Bancroft (after ·Chamisso and ·Choris), Native Races, I, ·453, 1874.

~~Doubtless~~ Pāwenan village Lim-mahn on Feather River.

Lamanne, Mánne, -- Spellings in Original alphabetical list of San Jose ~~Fernando~~ Mission ~~records~~ (2 neophytes, men, from this tribe) -- Mision San Fernando, Mission San Jose erroneously labeled Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos, Original MS (Bancroft Library).

Over

See Lim-mahn, Lamanes, Lim'-mă, Lamanne, Mánne

Lamamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mision (2 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Lamames: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission (27 Indians). Spellings Lamames 6 times; Los Lamamas 1.--Mision de Santa Clara, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1804-1843.

Lamam.-- A. Balbi (after Chamisso), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

[OVER

Lamames See Lamam

Midoo

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

See Lamam and Lim-mahn

Lamancus

Peyrimtro

"The language of this mission (San Luis Rey) is called Lamancus." (Father Antonio Peyri, probably.)

"The name Lamancus is not known. The only native name ordinarily given for this language, or the allied dialect of San Juan Capistrano, is Ne-tela, my speech, or Cham-tela, our speech." — Kroeber's foot-note.)

A Mission Record of the California Indians, (1811), from Ms. in the Bancroft Library; edited by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol.8, p.6. May 1908.

Lamancus: Archivo de la Mision de Santa Barbara, 1811 or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library MS 7:124, 1876)

·Lā-lum'-ne ~~Pac-wik~~ Mew-wan stock

Name of village and subtribe of Mokalumne on Mokelumne River bottom near present town of Clements (a little below present bridge). This was the uppermost (easternmost) village of the Mokalumne tribe. Told me by old Mokalumne man. 1905.-CHM

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.351, June 1907.

Lélamne, Lelamne, Lelamne: Spellings in San José Mission Register(22 Indians).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando], Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See also Lélamne, Lelamne

La'-ma Pomoan

Village in Russian River valley, Calif. (near Sanel)
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 172, 1877.
Spelled Le'ma by Barrett, which see.

Láma: "Láma (Russian River Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

Lamanès — Midoo

Name used by Choris for a Sacramento River tribe.—
Choris, Voyage Pittoresque, Paris, p. 5, 1822.
(Doubtless inhabitants of Lim-mahn, a Pāwenan village on Feather River).
Bancroft (after Choris), Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See Lamam, Lamames, Lim-mahn.

Lamas — Pomo

Tribe near village of Sanal, on Russian River, Sonoma Co., Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p 362, 449, 451, 1874.

Lamas.— "Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 476, 1878" (quoted by Powell, Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

See Lama, Lema.

Tribe Costanoan

Name Lamchin

Standard form Anchin

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Identification and remarks "Tribe" mentioned in the First Book of Baptisms of the Mission of San Francisco.

Lamchin Olhonean

Lamchin: Tribe at Las Pulgas mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission ((27 Indians). Spellings: Lamchin, Lamchines, Lamssin, Anchin, Amchines; Spanish name Las Pulgas. Chief named Yunenis. Rancherias mentioned: Ssupichim, Cachanegtac, Ussete.-- Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

[Note: Beechey locates Las Pulgas as a farm house halfway between San Francisco and Santa Clara Missions on the plain bordering San Francisco Bay.]

Tribe Costanoan

Name Lamchines

Standard form Anchin

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Cahuilla

· La Mesa

Spanish name of Cahuilla ranchería · Temal-wa-hish ("the dry ground"). – Barrows, Ethno-botany of Coahuilla Indians, 33, 1900.

See Temal-wa-hish.

Lamoines

Below the Vintacottas of Rosario and Villcattas of S.Fernando (in Lower California) "to San Ignacio in the 26th degree were the Lamoines, who included the Kadakamans of S.Ignacio, the Cagnaguets of S.Fco.Borja, the Adacs of Sta.Gertrudis, and their affilees." Below were the Cochiemies of Moleje.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 34, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See also Limonies

Lamoines

Lamoines.-- Indians of Lower Calif. from San Francisco Borgia in lat. 27-1/2° to San Ignacio in lat. 26-1/2°.-- A.S.Taylor (after map of Mexico, Texas & Calif. by Geog. Institute, Weimar) in Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 13, May 18, 1860.

See also, Laymones, Maymonen, Laymon, Laymóna

La Mojonera Chumashan

La Mojonera: Spanish name for rancheria Lalimanu mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

See Lalimanu

Lamsim Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See Lamchin

See also Lamchines, Anchin, Amchines, Lamssin

Lamsim

Olhonean

Lamsim. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 754, 1907

Tribe Costanoan

Name Lamssin

Standard form Anchin

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Land Pitches (SE) Shoshonean

Land Pitches [misprint for San Pitches] on 'Severe' River, Utah.-- Farnham, Thomas J., Travels in the Great Western Prairies, p.58, 1843.

Lapam

Lapam: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lapá: Rancheria "E of Joyaclak" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS 1792-1862.

Note: Joyaclak is located E of San Antonio Mission in San Antonio Mission Books.

See also Lapá

Mewan

· La-pap-poo[s] ~~Mewuk~~ band mentioned by Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, IV, 407, 1854.

See also Lapappu

Athapaskan

Lanson's Indians [Misprint for Lassen's]

Lanson's Indians: Mentioned by Gen. Anderson (together with Gill's Indians) as in the "Bend of the Sacramento".-- Daily Alta Calif., March 18, 1852.

[Note: Lanson's probably typographic error for Lassen's.]

Lapappu

Mewan

Mewuk band on or near Tuolumne River. – Latham, Opuscula, 347, 1860 (after Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft, IV, 407, 1854).
Bancroft, Native Races, III, 650, 1875.

See La-pap-poos.

Lapapu

Mewan

Lapapu. A former Miwok village on Tuolumne r., Tuolumne co., Cal.
La-pap-poos.—Johnson in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 407, 1854. **Lapappu.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 81, 1856.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 760, 1907

La Pasion — Mohave — Yuman

Name applied to Yamajab [=Mohave] rancherias mentioned by Garces in 1776 on the east bank of Colorado River. Bancroft says "they lived on the east of the river, between what are now the Needles and Fort Mojave."--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., I, 275 (text and ft.note), 1884.

La Pasta — Diegueño — Yuman

Indian Village i Southern California. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891.

See also La Buista, La Posta.

·La Peche = Yah-pee-cha Luiseno

Village or band in southern California near La Jolla on west side Palomar Mt. – Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 126, 1893. – Ibid, L.A. Wright in Rept. for 1902, 175, 1903 (spelt La Piche).

See Yah-peet-cha, Ypeechas, Ypeeches, Ya Peche, La Piche, Gapich.

Tribe Luiseno

Name La Piche

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

La Piche — Yah-pe-cha — Luiseño

Spanish name of Luiseño village near La Jolla on Potrero Reservation, So. Calif. – L. A. Wright in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1902, 175, 1903.

See La Peche, Yah-peet-cha, Ypeechas, Ya Peche, Gapich

La Piche — Luiseño

La Piche. A small rancheria, probably Luiseño, on Potrero res., 75 m. from Mission Tule River agency, s. Cal. With La Joya the population was officially given as 225 in 1903. Cf. *Apeche.*

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 760, 1907

See also La Peche, Apeche, Gapich, Ya Peche, Ypeechas et al.

La Piedra [the Rock] És-se-len

"Ex'seien or La Piedra".-- Esselen rancheria. MS vocabulary obtained by A. Pinart, 1878. No. 35053, Bancroft Library.

See also Ex'xeien, Ex'seien, Ekkheya, Ekgiagan

La Posta Diegueño Yuman

Spanish name of Indian village in southern California. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 128, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 120, 1895. - Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897.

Inhabited by a band of El^{ch}-kah'-ti Diegueno (told me by Rosalia Nejo). Speak southern dialect of Diegueno. - Waterman, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. VIII, 272, 1910.

See also La Pasta, La Buista,

Diegueno

La Posta

Yuman

La Posta (Span.; probably here meaning 'post station'). A reservation of 238.88 acres of unpatented desert land occupied by 19 so-called Mission Indians, situated 170 m. from Mission Tule River agency, s. Cal. 760

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 760, 1907

See El-kah'-ti Milquatai?

Diegueño

La Poster Error for La Posta Yuman

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 125, 1893. (Spelled correctly, La Posta, Ibid p. 128).

See La Posta

Lapototomney Mewan

Lapototomney, Lapototomes. -- Lapototomes, men of the Lapototomney tribe worked for Sutter in June & July, 1847. -- New Helvetia, Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-8, pp. 61, 77, 80, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

See Ló-pah-tah-tah

Lapototot Mewan

Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif.--Bancroft (after Sutter 1847), Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

[Mewan rancheria on Cosumnes River]

Lapototot. --
Tribe of Wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in 1846, 74 (45 males & 29 females). -- E. A. Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif. 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

See also Lopotatimni, Sapototoc, Lapototomes, Lapototomney

·Lap-pā'-mah-ne Chumashan

Tin'-lin-ne name of Kas-tāk ranchuria and people at mouth of Cañada de-las Uvas (or 'Fort Canyon'), Kern Co., Calif.
Given me by Tejon Tin'-lin-ne. - Cum.

Diegueno ?

·La Puerta Luiseño

Indian Village in Southern California. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891 (18 inhabitants in 1891).
Mentioned as Luiseño village in 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905.
Mentioned as Deiguno village (apparently same as Mat-mak) in Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Jan. 7, 1852. - 18 Calif. Treaties, June 1852; Senate Com. reprint, p. 43, 1905.

See La Puerta Cruz, Puerta Cruz.

· La Puerta de la Cruz Luiseño

Spanish name of rancheria in Southern California containing 84 Indians in 1865. – W. E. Lovett, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 125, 1865. (= The Gate of the Cross)

See Puerta Cruz

· La Punta Yuman

· **La Punta** (Span.: 'the point'). A former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 253, 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 760, 1907

Possible misprint for La Puerta. No! Rancheria de la Punta located near SE corner San Diego Bay, Emory's map, 1847

La Punta Kam-me-i Yuman

La Punta: Spanish name for rancheria called Chiap or Chiayp by Indians; also called Santo Domingo by Spanish.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See Chiap.

La Purisima Chumashan

La Purisima.- "Spoken around the Mission La Purisima Concepcion de la Virgen, on Sa Inez River, founded in 1787." Gatschet:[Wheeler] Survey W. 100th Merid. Vol.VII Archeology, 419, 1879.

"Alapamus or La Purisima".-- Vocabulary obtained by A. Pinart, 1878. MS No. 34989, Bancroft Library.

See also Purisima., Alapamus

La Purisima Chumashan

La Purisima: Spanish name for rancheria Mupu, mentioned in Libro primero deBautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

See Mupu

La Purisima Concepcion Kammei Yuman

La Purisima Concepcion: Spanish name given to rancheria Apusquele, Acusquel or Apunque in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission. Purisima is also the Soanish name for the rancheria Amace in same records.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Tribe

Name La Purisima Concepcion.

Standard form Apusquele

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822, Mision de San Diego.

Identification and remarks Spanish name for a Rancheria mentioned in the Book of Baptisms of San Diego Mission.

Lapuyomi Pomo

Lapuyomi: Indians mentioned by J. B. Alvarado in his MS History of Cadif., Vol. 3, p. 33 [no date].

Lapuyomi: Tribe mentioned by José Fernandez in Cosas de California, MS, p. 91, Bancroft Library, 1876.

See Lu-pa-yu-ma

See also Loo-pŭ-yo-me, Lu-pi-yu-ma, Luppoyomi, Lupucyomi, Lopillamillos

La Quemada: Spanish name for rancheria Sisuchi mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Quemada: Spanish name for rancheria Suchi mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866. See Sisuchi.

Laquisimas: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission (17 Indians) Spellings: Laquisimas 15 times; Lacquissimis 1.-- Mision de Santa Clara, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1804-1843.

Laquisimes: Sanchez in reporting battle with Indians under Estanislao in 1829 says that it took place at the river of the Laquisimes [= Stansilaus River].--- J. A. Sanchez, Campaign against Estanislao, 1829, Bancroft Library copy of State Papers, Tom. 2 (Missions & Colonization), p. p. 15 (from p. 37 original MS).

Laquisimis: River where battle with Estanislao was fought. --J. E. Galindo, Apuntes para la Historia Calif., 22, MS, Bancroft Library, 1877.

See also Laquisomne, Laquisimes, Lakisumne, Lakissimney's

Laquisimes Mewko? Mewan?

"The river of the Laquisimes", in lower San Joaquin Valley easterly of San Francisco and apparently E of San Joaquin River. Vallejo's fight with Estanislao and his band in May 1829 was fought on the banks of the Laquisimes in woods "absolutely impenetrable". Next day reached "their rancheria on the Arroyo Seco. . .A road was cut through the chaparral". Returning, Vallejo started at noon June 1 and reached San Jose June 4.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif.,III, 110-113, 1885.

Vallejo was ordered to "chastise the rebels of Sta Clara and S.Jose assembled at Los Rios".--Ibid (After Vallejo, Doc.,MS, i, 174), 112 ft.note.

Probably Cosumnes [=ko-soom'-ne] No! Stanislaus R

See also Lakisumne

Laquisomne Mewan

Laquisomne, Laquisome, Laquisamne, Laquise; Spellings in San José Mission Register (54 Indians). Laquisomne 12 times; Laquisome 15; Laquisamne 1; Laquise 4.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See also La-kish-um-na, Lakisumne, Lakissimney's

Laquisomne, Laquisom^{e}, Laquisamne, Laquis^{e}, Laq. --
Original alphabetical list of San Fernando Mission records 63 neophytes (38 men and 25 women) from this tribe. -- Mision San Fernando, Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos, Original MS (Bancroft Library).

Laquisùm: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (134 Indians). Spellings: Laquisùm, Lacquisemne, Laguisomne.--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Laquisomne, Laquisom^{e}, Laquisamne, Laquis^{e}: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Lasaiuam: Rancheria at place called San Lucas on E side Monterey or San Benito [Salinas] River, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lachayuam

See also Lachayuam, Laechaiuam, Lasayaan, San Lucas

La Salve (or Bubal) Yokut

Rancheria in the "valley of the tulares," ~~east of San José Mission, Calif.~~, visited by Martin in 1804.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 45, 1885; "a rancheria of Bubal named La Salve."

See also Bubal, Hubal, Tuohuala

Laselte

Laselte: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Las Flores

Las Flores: Spanish name for rancheria Huichme, Occheme, or Guichmai.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

See Huichme

Tribe

Name Las Flores

Standard form Amuu

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Las Flores

Chumashan

Name used by Romero (1813) for later site of Purisima Mission, Calif., on north side of Santa Rosa River, 1¼ league from old site called Alsacupi, Lalsacupi, or Salsacupi. The new site was also called Amun, Amúu, or Los Berros.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 367, 1885.

Not to be confounded with Luiseño rancheria of same name.

See also Ah-moó, Amuu, Amun, Los Berros

Las Flores

~~Diegueño~~
Luiseño

Shoshonean
~~Yuman~~

Spanish name for Diegueño village in Southern California.—S. Arguello, (1856), ~~House~~ Ex. ~~Doc~~. 76, 34th Cong., 3d ~~Sess~~, 117, 1857.

Given as San Luis Rey in 18 Calif. Treaties, p. 40, reprint 1905.

Given as Luiseño by Kroeber, who gives its Luiseño name as Ushmai [=oosh-mi] uh ee.

Given as San Luiseño by Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

On map of San Diego district 1800-30, a little north of Santa Margarita River at coast.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 105, 1885.

A pueblo of ex-neophytes from San Luis Rey Mission, So. Calif., organized in 1833, had 196 inhabitants in 1836, and found by Hartnell in 1839 to have only 49 families of 143 souls.—Ibid, III, 628, 1885.

Over

Not to be confounded with the following, wh is Chumashan:

Las Flores.--Romero, Memorias, MS,1, calls old site of Purisima "Lompoc" and the new "Las Flores".--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 367 ft.note, 1885. [Mission records give new site as Los Berros, Los Berros Cañada, Amun, Amúu.-Ibid.]

Las Flores

Luiseño

Las Flores (Span.: 'the flowers'). A former Luiseño village in N. San Diego co., Cal. (Hayes, 1850, quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 460, 1882). Arguello (H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 117, 1857) mentions a Las Flores as a Diegueño pueblo in San Diego co., established after the secularization act of 1834, which may be the same.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 760, 1907

Las Gallinas

Las Gallinas: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (1799) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Miguel, MS, 1792-1862.

Las Llagas Chumashan

Las Llagas; Spanish name for rancheria Geliec or Heliyic on La Patera Rancho.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

See Geliec.

Chiquent? Yuma?

Las Llagas (or Ajata)

Rancheria in or near San José Valley, [some 4 leagues?] N of Santa Isabel Mission, So.Calif., visited by Payeras in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 443, 1885 (ft. note).
on way to hot spring of Jacopin.

Diegueña

La Soledad Yuman

"Village of La Soledad" passed by Anza Expd. Jan.1776, about 4 long leagues N of the presidio of San Diego. —Pedro Font:Diary,Anza Expd.1775-1776:Pubs.Acad.Pacif.Coast Hist.Vol.3,No.1,p.45,March 1913.

Situated in Soledad Canyon, probably near junction of Los Penasquitos Canyon.

Village mentioned but not named by Costanso and Crespi on Portola Expd. 1769.[Crespi gave name Valle de Santa Isabel to Soledad Canyon] -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no.4, p. 167, 1911; Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., II, p. 103, Mexico, 1874.

La Soledad Kam-me-i Yuman

La Soledad: Spanish name for rancheria Estagua or Ystagua mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Estagua

La Soledad Mission

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 157, 1877.

Hale, U.S. Expl. Expd.

Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London. VI, 78, 1854; Ibid Opuscula, 306-307, 1860.

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 654, 1875 (numerals, after Buschman, showing close resemblance to Mutsun and kinship with Runsien & Achastlien).

The old Hoomontunash woman at San Juan Bautista from whom I obtained my Hoomontunash ('Mutsun') vocabulary, told me that the Hoomontunash language was spoken from San Juan valley to Soledad. — C&M.

Tribe Costanoan

Name Las Pulgas

Standard form Anchin

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Las Pulgas Olhonean

Las Pulgas: Spanish name for rancheria Cachanégtac of tribe Lamchin; name used also for the Lamchin tribe. -- Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

See Cachanégtac; Lamchin.

Lassics Athapaskan

Lassics: "The Lassics formerly dwelt in Mad River Valley, from the head waters down to Low Gap, or thereabout, where they borrowed on the Wheelcuttas." -- Bancroft (after Powers' Pomo MS), Nat. Races, Vol.1,p.446,1874.

Las-sic's band, Las-Sic's Band: Indians in vicinity of Kettenshaw Valley in June 1861 and August 1862.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, pp. 19, 80, & 82, 1897. Ibid, Pt. 2, pp. 33 & 50, 1897.

See also Lassik, Lessics, Saccics

Lassigto

Lassigto: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lachictó

Las'-sik — Athapascan

Tribe formerly in Mad River valley from headwaters down to about Low Lap. — Powers, Tribes of Calif., 121, 1877.

(by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 563, 1875; and)

Written Lassics (by Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 165, 1877. Bancroft, Native Races, III, 563, 1875

Lassics. --Bancroft, ~~Ibid~~, Vol. I, on map opp. p. 322, 1874.

Goddard gives the Lassik as an Athapascan people on main Eel River and its eastern tributaries (Van Duzen, Larrabee, & Dobbin creeks (in Humboldt Co.)) and on headwaters of Mad River. — Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XIX, 133, 1906. Also, Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 1, 761, 1907.

'Tribe' named from "Lassac, a noted leader". — Bledsoe, Indian Wars, 405, 1885.

See also Lessics, Sassic (misprint). = CHM's Kit-tel

Lassik Athapaskan

Lassik (*Las′-sik*, the name of their last chief). A people of the Athapascan family formerly occupying a portion of main Eel r., Cal., and its E. tributaries, Van Duzen, Larrabee, and Dobbin crs., together with the headwaters of Mad r. They had for neighbors toward the N. the Athapascan inhabitants of the valley of Mad r. and Redwood cr.; toward the E. the Wintun of Southfork of Trinity r.; toward the S. the Wailaki, from whom they were separated by Kekawaka cr.; toward the W. the Sinkine on Southfork of Eel r. They occupied their regular village sites along the streams only in winter. Their houses were conical in form, made of the bark of Douglas spruce. They had neither sweat lodges nor dance houses. The basketry was twined, but differed considerably from that of the Hupa in its decoration. Beside the methods employed elsewhere for securing deer and elk, the Lassik used to follow a fresh track until the animal, unable to feed or rest, was overtaken. They intermarried with the Wintun, to whom they were assimilated in mourning customs, etc. Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 121, 1877) gives the impression that the Lassik belong with the Wintun in language, but this is a mistake. Their dialect resembles the Hupa in its morphology and the Wailaki in its phonology. The majority of them perished during the first few years of the occupancy of their country by white people, a bounty being placed on their heads and the traffic in children for slaves being profitable and unrestrained. A few families of them are still living in the neighborhood of their former homes. 761 (P. E. G.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 761, 1907

= CAM's Kit-tel

Latatoys Poo-e-win Wintoon

Latatoys: "Branch" of the Suisun tribe, with a population in 1817 of 7,000, under chief Chamaco.--Mariano G. Vallejo Hist. of Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, Vol. 1, p. 156,1875

· la'tcûpda (=Lak'-chup-dah) Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on north bank of small stream mentioned on katsa'iwani card, but about 1 1/2 mi. up stream from that place; was just north of Rock Pile, a prominent rocky mountain famed in myths. Some doubt as to location, but this is probably correct. It was the most important of the old villages at head of N. Fk. Gualala River.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 164, Feb. 1908

ETHNO-GEOG. POMO

· La´te Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on W bank of Rancheria creek about 1 mi. nearly due west of Yorkville.

~~See note page 178.~~

ETHNO GEOG POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178 (& ftnote), Feb. 1908

Latelate

Prob. Yokut

Rancheria on or near Merced River, visited by ~~Muñoz~~ Morago in 1806, with population of 200; "another called Lachno near it."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 52, 53, 1885 (after Muñoz MS Diary).

Latelate: Rancheria on N side of Merced River, of about 200 people visited by Morago in 1806 (Oct. 8).--Diary of P. Pedro Muñoz, 1806, Arch. Sta. Barbara, Vol. 4, pp 21,22, 1806-1821. Near Lachno.

Latiltecha

"Latiltecha en Lima": Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Lima is mentioned repeatedly in these records, and located toward Monterey from San Antonio Mission.]

Laulcoyui

Laulcoyui: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

Lauto

Lauto: Rancheria mentioned once (1782) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

La Visitacion Olhonean

La Visitacion: Spanish name for rancheria Tubisinte mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Tubisinte.

Lawilvan Cahuilla

Lawilvan. A Kawia village in Cahuilla valley, s. Cal.; perhaps identical with Alamo Bonito, q. v.
Alamo.—Barrows, Ethno.-Bot. Coahuilla Ind., 34, 1900. **La-wil-van.**—Ibid. **Si-vel.**—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 761, 1907

Cahuilla

· La-wil-van or · Si-vel

Cahuilla names for their village at Alamo. – Barrows, Ethnobotany of the Coahuilla Indians, 34, 1900.

Written Lawilvan and Sivel by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 34, 1900.

Laxictó

Laxictó: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lachictó.

Laxpūtsūm ('Hla'h-poot-soom) Pomo

Old camp site of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on point projecting into Clear lake from S shore about 1 mi. W of present village of St. Turibius mission.

From lax, an opening or inlet, and pū'tsūm, point.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 201, Feb. 1908

Old village of same name on east side Clear Lake. - Ibid, 189.

La'xpūtsūm Pomo

Old village of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on E shore of Clear lake at end of point which forms strait connecting Upper Lake with main body of Clear lake.

From lax, opening or inlet, and pū'tsūm, point.

A line of tule runs along shore short way out. There was narrow passage through this and canoes used to pass through to land at village; Hence the village name.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 189, Feb. 1908

Old camp site of same name on south shore Clear Lake. - Ibid 201.

Layamon Yuman

Layamon.-- "Latham. Trans. Philolog. Soc. Lond., 88, 1856 (a dialect of Waikur?)." (Quoted by Powell, Linguistic Families, p.136, 1891).

See also Laymones,

Laycayamu Chumashan

Laycayamu.-- Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. Spelled also Lacayamu, Ibid, July 24, 1863.

Lucuyumu.-- On Santa Cruz Island.-- Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Lacayamú, Lacayam, Lucuyumu,

Laycayamu

Chumashan

Laycayamu. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 761, 1907

See also Lacayamu

Láylekeean

Midoo

Village on Bear River. — Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874. (Low down on Bear River)

Written also Le-li-ki-am

Laymon

"Laymon. Indians of California, near Loretto, related to the Cotchimi."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 99, 1858. Refers to vocabularies by Hervas and by Ducrue and also ~~and also~~ Nachrichten von verschiedenen Landern des Spanischen Amerika, by C.G.von Murr, II,394,Halle, 1809.

·Laymon

Language in Lower California.—Bancroft (after Hassel Latham and Prichard), Native Races, III, 687, 1875.

Sentences in Laymon dialect.—Ibid (after Ducrue 1809), 692.

Bancroft himself calls it a dialect of the Cochimí.-687.

See also Laimona, Laymones,

·Laymonen German form of Laymon.
Lower California tribe. - Mithridates, vol. III, no. 3, 182, 185, 1816.

·Laymones Yuman
Lower California tribe. Name given by the Monquis of Loretto to the tribe farther north - the Cochimies. The name (Laymones) also covers some (northern) rancherias of Monqui. - Venegas, Hist. Calif. I, 55, 1759. Also Ducrue, in Murrs Journ. fur Kunst & Litter., XII, 268. (Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 187, 1816.

Laymone: Francois Maria Picolo (1702), Overland Monthly, X, 154, 1873.

·Laymones. —Bancroft (after Venegas), Native Races, I, ·603, 1874.

·Laymones. —Ibid (after Ducrue), III, ·687, 1875.

"The ·Laymones are the northern ·Cochimies." --Ibid (after Prichard), ·687.

See also Laymona, Laymonen, Laimones, Leymon, Layamon, Lamoines

Laysamite

Mewan

One of the 9 villages originally in Yosemite valley. — Lamert, Overland Monthly, X, 333, April 1873.

Le

WHEN ORDERING DUPLICATES SPECIFY COLOR AND NO. 425 X

Macey

Lecatiut Inneko Mewan

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (46 Indians): Licatiut 15 times; Lacatiut 3; Leccatiut 3; Lecatiut 1. One record "Yacatchamay and Lacatiut". Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Le-kah'-te-wut, Lecatuit
See also Lacatiut, Licatiut, Leccatiut

Lecatuit See also Lek-kah'-te-wut-ko Mewan

Tribe in Marin Co., Calif. (Petaluma to Freestone)
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p452, 1874.
(after ~~Taylor, Calif. Farmer~~, Cronise, Nat. Wealth, 22, 1868.)
orig. ref.

Kittell (Hist. Calif. II, 794, 1885) gives Marin as a chief of the Lecatuit tribe.

See also Lekatuit, Lek-kah-te'-wut, Lekkahtewootko, Lek-kah'-te-wut'-ko

Lecayamu Chumashan

Lecayamu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Lacayamu

Leccatam

Leccatam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lacatam

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Lechamtinil

Lechamtinil alias S^n Francisco Solano: Rancheria"located on the seashore on the road to Lamaca ", mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Lamaca on the coast NW of San Antonio Mission is mentioned repeatedly in same record.]

See also San Francisco Solano

Lecmoni

Lecmoni: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Llecmoni.

Lecupe, Lecupgna

Lecupe, Lecupgna: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Llecupe

Ledama'lī — Kah-chí-ah — Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, just SE of Salt Point.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 234, Feb. 1908

See Lā-dah-mah'-le

Lee-Biches Piute

Lee-Biches.-- Beadle, traveling in north-central Arizona, N of Grand Canyon, over trail from Kanab (Utah) SE to Navajo Wells, says that the Indians of that region were of 3 tribes: "the Pi-Utes, the Pi-Edes, and the Lee-Biches" -- J.H.Beadle, Undeveloped West, 658, 1873. Same information, Beadle, Western Wilds, 311, 1878.

See also Shi-vwits, Shebits, Sheavwits,

Leg-goo-naw´ Po-lik´-lah

'Yurok' village on left (S) bank Klamath River between Met-tah´ and Ser-rā´-goo-ŏn´. (Given me by woman of Ko´-tep.-cam)

Leguexe

Leguexe: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lehueje

Legueyne

Legueyne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1799).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

·Lĕ-ham-mit-te mew'wah Me'-wuk

Band on Mariposa Creek in lower timber (mew'-wah).

(Told me by Lydian Wilson of Merced Falls.)

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.347, June 1907.

Lehueje

Lehueje: Rancheria "on the road from Las Gallinas" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (13 Indians). Spellings: Lehueje 4 times; Lehuexe 1; Leujge 1; Leüege 1; Lejuexes 1; Lexuejes 1; Leguexe 1; Luege 2; Lúege 1; Luége 1; Lueje 3; Luexe 1; Leguexes 1.--Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

Spellings in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, 1772-1823: Lhueque 2 times; Lhueque 1; Lhuehque 1; Lueguè 1; Lluegque 1; L,luegge 1; Ljuegue 3; Elgueje 4. (15 Indians).

Lejmoni

Lejmoni: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Llecmoni

Lejuexes

Lejuexes: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lehueje

LekaliwiL Soo-lah'-te-luk

LekaliwiL: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on the north peninsula on Humboldt Bay, 2 miles north of Samoa, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site (26) left off accompanying map by mistake.

See also Sgekeliwisg

Lekatuit See Lekahtewut Mewan

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875.

See Lekatewut

Mewan

Lek-kah'-te-woot-ko.

Subtribe of Hoo'-koo-e-ko formerly living at Petaluma Calif.
(Given me by old Hoo'-koo-e-ko woman Aug. 1, 1905.)

Lek'-kah-te'-wut

Me-wan stock

Subtribe of Bodega Bay Hoo'-koo-e'-ko formerly at Po-tow'-wah yo-me rancheria, where Freestone, Sonoma Co., Calif. now stands.
Told me by Bodega Bay ~~Hoo-koo-e-ko~~ Olamentko. - C.H.M.

Lek-kah'-te-wut'-ko. --Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 339, 354, June 1907.

Lek-kah-te-wut

Old Lekahtewutko village about a mile north of Petaluma. Ibid, p. 354.

See also Lecatuit, Lekatuit, Licatuit., Lek-kah'-te-wut'-ko.

Lek-kah'-te-wut'-ko — Mewan

Mewan tribe on the coast north of San Francisco Bay and So of Bodega Bay.— Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.339, 341, June 1907.

"The territory of the Lek-kah'-te-wut'-ko extended easterly from Freestone to a point about a mile north of Petaluma. It lay east of the Olamentko and north of the Hookooeko."--Ibid, p.354.

See Lek'-kah-te'-wut

See also Lecatuit, Lekatuit, Lekkahtewootko

Lekkat' — Athapaskan

Lekkat': Given by Goddard as village of the "Wailaki" ~~village~~ of the Slakaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River (3rd? village mentioned above Horse Shoe Bend).--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 104 & 109, 1923.

Lekumne Typog. error for Sekumne Midoo?

Pilling's Proof-Sheets Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, 191, 1885.

See Sekumne, Loc-lum-ne, Lacomnis, Lucklumna.

Lelamne Mewan

Lelamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (22 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Lélamne, Lelamne, Lelame: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Lélamas :"Rancheria up river from the Moquelemene".--J.M. Amador, Memorias sobre Historia Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, p. 26, 1877.

See La-lúm-ne
See also Lelamne

Lelegmeti

Lelegmeti: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1825).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Lelha'ksī Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", in Williams valley, on or near Williams creek, and above old village of Kīlikōt'.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 253, Feb. 1908

Le'-li-ki-an

Mi-doo stock

Nishinam village on Bear river, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 316, 1877.

See also Lay-le-kee-an.

Lelikian

Midu

Lelikian. A former Nishinam village in the valley of Bear r., N. Cal.

Láylekeean.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 22, 1874.
Le'-li-ki-an.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 763-4, 1907

lē´ma See Lā´-mah Pomo

Old Village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in Knight's valley on McNab creek about 2 mi. from its confluence ~~of creek~~ with Russian river.

From i'lē´ma, between or low down.

Name applied to village, valley, and creek. People ~~may be ones~~ referred to by Powers and Bancroft as "La-ma".

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 173, Feb. 1908

Lema: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lā´-mah (over)

Lema Central **Pomoan**

Lema. One of the more important of the old villages of the Pomo; situated in Knight's valley, about 4 m. N. W. of Hopland, Mendocino co., Cal. 764 (S. A. B.)
Lá-ma.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 172, 1877. **Lema.**—S. A. Barrett, inf'n, 1906.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 764, 1907

Lema: Kroeber (after Barrett), Handbook Inds. Calif., 232, 1925.

Léma Yo-kí-ah Pomoan

Léma: Former She-ā́-ko village in small valley of same name on McNab Creek on west side Russian River a mile or two north of Largo. --

See also Lá-ma, Lēma

Le-mah-mah Ham-fo Pomoan.

Le-mah-mah: "The Le-mah-mah lived on an island just W of the Sulphur Bank." --Palmer's History of Napa and Lake Counties, Calif., Pub. Slocum, Bowen & Co., pp. 36, 37, 1881. (Inf'n given by Augustine, Chief of the Koo-lan nap-pos.)

[Lim-mahk-mah is Koo-lan nap-po name for Komdot, and Palmer has referred it to El-lem.]

See also Lim-mahk-mah,

Le´makma 'Ham´-fo Pomo

See Ka´mdot.

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 206, 1908.

Lemakma: Kroeber (obviously after Barrett), Hdbook Indians Calif, 232, 1925

See Kah-mah-dot-ten-fo
See also Le-mahk-mah. Limakmaiina

Lemalchama Ennesen?

Lemalchama: Rancheria mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lima

See also Lima, Limazama

Le-mă-taḿ

Ennesen ?
Esselen ?

San Antonio

Le-mă-taḿ: [=Ennesen] name for tribe about 20 miles W of San Antonio Mission. Probably related to San Antonio Indians.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Antonio Mission, obtained at Jolon, Sept. 28, 1884, No. 843, Bureau Ethnolony.

lemătrám: J. A. Mason (after Henshaw), Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 108, Dec. 14, 1912.

See also lemătrám, Lima?

Lemez Chumashan

Lemez. -- First "island Indian" baptized by Fathers of La Purisima was from the rancheria of Lemez on the "island," baptized in rancheria of Achi, 1791. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

"Lemes or the islands": "Rancherias of Lemes or of the islands" are mentioned in La Purisima Mission records as follows: Nimquelquel, Silimi, Nilaluy, Toan, Ychèmèn, Xiucxiuc, Nacayamu, Cholosus.--"Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1814.

Tah-bah-tā́

le'mkolil — Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on northeast bank of Anderson creek about a mile down stream from Boonville.

One man says (using central dialect) these people and others farther down stream were pda'-tēya (creek those people) and those up stream were danō'-keya (mountains there); says whole valley was pda'-tēya-ma, or land of the pda'-teya, the Anderson valley people as a whole being called pda'tēya.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 150, Feb. 1908

Lemkolil, Kroeber, Hdbook Inds. Calif. 231, 1925

Lemkolil: "from 'Boomville' (Lemkolil)".--Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 244, Sept. 29, 1926

Lem-me'-hitch'-ke — Mew'-wah — Mewan

Village or camp on south side Yosemite Valley on east side of Pohono (or Bridalveil) Creek, just below a very large rock. - Cum.

? Esselen
? Ennesen

Lĕm-mi-ke-lát

Salinan

· Lĕm-mi-ke-lát: Ennesen name for Coast Indians about 25 miles from San Antonio Mission.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Antonio Mission, obtained at Jolon, Sept. 28, 1884, No. 843, Bureau Ethnology.

· lemeknela´t: "Both Henshaw and the writer were informed of a group of Indians about 25 miles to the W of San Antonio, known as lemeknela´t. These may also be a group of beach people, but more probably are the Esselen, the name somewhat resembling Ecclemach, one of the synonyms for the Esselen."-- J. A. Mason, Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 108, Dec. 14, 1912.

See also lemeknela´t, Lamaca?

Len´-mah-tin´-be

Wintoon

· Len´-mah-tin´-be: Choo-hel´-mem-sel name for their village over ridge about 1 mile east of Tahp´-kal´-li, which is about 2 miles north of Choó-dah-kut, which is near ~~miles south of~~ Sites. Told me by members of tribe.-- Cam

Leplén We-ke Soo-lah-te-luk

Leplén, Léplen: Polikla name for Soolahteluk town at or near Table Bluff at south end Humboldt Bay.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & Map 2, No. 58, May 31, 1920.

·Lesamaiti Mewan

Lesamaiti. A former village of the Awani about one-fifth of a mile from Notomidula, in Yosemite valley, Mariposa co., Cal.
Laysamite.—Powers in Overland Mo., x, 333, 1874.
Le-sam'-ai-ti.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 365, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 764, 1907

Lesecsi Chumashan

Lisicsi or Lesecsi.-- Rancheria of San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libtos de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877

Lisicsi: Rancheria mentioned ~~Records~~ in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (18 Indians): Lisichi 11 times; Lisicsi 3; Lisixi 1; Lisicsii 1, Lisijii 1.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lisichi, Lisuchu Lisicsi, Lisixi, Lisicsii, Lisijii

Les Radiqueurs (Root-diggers) Shoshonean

Maximilian states that the Snake Indians or Shoshones "are divided into two branches — the true Shoshonés, and the Gens de Pitié, or Les Radiqueurs (Root-diggers), the Muradiços of the Spaniards." —Maximilian:Travels in Interior of N.America [1832-34], 509, 1843.

Lessics See Lassik Athapaskan

A. H. Keane in Bates' Central Am., West Indies &c. (Stanford's Compend. Geog. & Travel), London, 465, 1878.

See also Lassik

Let = 'ket or 'k'let or 'Hlet

Wintun

Inhab. modern village of Southerly dialect [=Win], about 2 1/2 mi. W of the Smith Eakle ranch house in lower part of Cortina valley. Village is in hills ~~and~~ near N bank of small stream flowing into Cortina creek.

Name means ground squirrel.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 290, Feb. 1908

Let: Village in Cortina Valley. -- Barrett, S. A., The Wintun Hesi Ceremony, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, No. 4, p. 440, also Plate 22, March 1919.

See 'klet, k'let, 'Hlet.

(Mariam ?
Yokut ?

Leucheas

Leucheas: W. Egbert Schenck mentions "the Leucheas, who lived apparently on the banks of the San Joaquin" about 12 mi. south of Stockton. "A punitive party under Sergeant Peralto punished the offenders in their village called Pitenis".--W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p. 126, map p. 133, Nov. 13, 1926.

Leuchas: Spelling on map.--Ibid p. 133.

Leujge

Leujge: Rancheria "on the road from Las Gallinas" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lehueje

Leus

Leus: Rancheria "on the Sacramento River" mentioned once in Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Le'-ush Modok Lutuamian

Le'-ush: Given by Gatschet as Modok camp on northern shore of Tule Lake.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Ethn., Vol.2, Pt.1, p.xxxii, 1890.

See also Leush

· Leush

Lutooamian

· **Leush** (·*Le'-ush*). A former Modoc settlement on the N. side of Tule (Rhett) lake, s. w. Oreg.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxii, 1890.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

· Lé-wan-nel-lo-wah'

Mewan

Hookooeko village near Sausalito.--Merriam: Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, 356, June 1907.

Lejanjelua Bay [Spanish spelling, pronounced Le-wan-hel-oo-a].--Name of bay between Point San Quentin and base of Tiburon Peninsula, at NW end of San Francisco Bay, and immediately S of San Rafael Bay.--Ringold, Chart of the Bay of San Pablo, 1850.

Lewytos See Le-wi Wintoon

Name given Stephen Powers by a Spaniard for tribe on Puta creek (wh creek the Indians called Lewy). – Powers, The California Indians, Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 542-543, 1874.

See Le-wi, Li'wai (Barrett), Libayto, Li-wai-to.

Lexuejes

Lexuejes: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lehueje

Leymon (misprint)

The "Cochimi-Leymon" vocabulary of Ducrue. So spelled by Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 99, 1858.

Lezzol

Ennesen

Lezzol: Rancheria on E side of Salinas River in canyon in which village of San Lucas is located, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lizul

See also Lizul, Lysol, Lizol

Lgecmoni

Lgecmoni: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Llecmoni.

Lgmosmu

Lgmosmu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gmosmu

Lguasna

Lguasna: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Guasna.

Lhuasna

Lhuasna: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Guasna

Lhueque

Lhueque, Lhuehque: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lehueje

Liam

Chumashan

Liam. A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

See also Liyam

Liam

Chumashan

Liam: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863; and was near site of Santa Barbara Mission.--Ibid (Aug. 21,1863), and cited by Bancroft, Native Races, I,459,1874.

According to Tapis(1803-6), this rancheria was on Limú [Santa Cruz] Island, Calif., and had an adult population of 122.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 34,1885.

See also Liyam

[Card 2]

Liám Chumashan

Liám: Rancheria on the island of Limu [Santa Cruz] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (73 Indians) Spellings: Liám 42 times; Liam; Liama.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Bautismos, MSS, 1782-1808, 1809-1873.

Liam: Rancheria "on the opposite island" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (12 Indians). Spellings: Liam, Liama.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

"Liam, Ysla rancheria": Mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (2 Indians, 1816).--Mision de San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Liam: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.--From Extracts fro Archivo de la Mision de San Buena-

[OVER]

Tribe

Name Liama

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Bautista, MS, 1797-1832.

Identification and remarks Spoken of as a rancheria of the "Tulareno" tribe of Ahsui.

ventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

Liam: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Liama

Liama: "Tulareño" rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission. Spellings Liama, Liamas. Spoken of as belonging to the Teilamene tribe and also to the Ahsui tribe.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Libangelva Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Libangelva : Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Livangelva

Pomoan
~~Moquan~~

·Libantiliyami We'-shum'tat'tah

Rancheria some "3½ leagues NW from the site of the modern Petaluma, that is not far from Santa Rosa," Calif., visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Argüello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 448-449, 1885 (ft. note, after Ordaz MS Diary).

·Libantiloyami, or ·Libantiloquemi.--Ibid, 498 (ft. note).

Libantiliyami: In his diary of Arguello's Expedition of 1821 Fr. Ordaz writes, "This day began our retreat toward the S for the Asistencia of San Rafael, following the valley of Libantiliyami that is contiguous to the

(over)

See Levantolome

See also Libantone, ~~Libayto~~, Libantiloyami, Libantilogomi, Libantiloquemi, Livantonome', Huilantuliyami (Santa Rosa region).
Livantuli=Yomi Linguehuamili?

Pomoan
~~Moquan~~

·Libantilogomi We'-shum'tat'tah

Rancheria & band in Petaluma region who attacked the Petaluma Indians in June 1823.- Hittell, Hist. Calif. I, 496, 1885.

see Levantolome

See also Libantone, ~~Libayto~~, Libantiloyami, Libantiliyami, Libantiloquemi, Livantonomé, Huilantuliyami

mountain that we left today with the title of Buen Retiro."--Fr.Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta.Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, pp 186, 187, 1806-1821.

"After two leagues of our retreat we saw a multitude of gentiles on the opposite side of the arroyo that runs at the foot of the mountain, whose rancheria has the same name as the valley."--Ibid.

Libantone Prob. Livantolome ~~Olbonoan~~ Pomo

(3½ leagues N.W. of Petaluma)

Libantone. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

·Libantone We-shum' tat'-tah Prob. Pomoan

Prob. Livantolome (Pomoan) ?? Mewan ?

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See Libantiloyome Levantolome

See also, Libantilogomi, Libantiloyame

Libayto

Libayto: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Liuayto

Libayto Win Wintun

See Li'wai.

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 315 ftnote 421, 1908.

Libayto? (Linayto) Engelhardt, The Franciscans in Calif. 451, 1897

Tribe in vicinity of mission at Sonoma, Calif., in 1823. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 506, 1885.

Libaytos.--Rancheria of 400 inhabitants on "Rio de San Pedro" in lower Sacramento Valley, visited by Argüello in 1821.--Ibid (after Ordaz MS Diary), 446.

Lybaitos.--"Lived about 3 leagues beyond [NE] the Hulatos, or Ulatos," in Suisun Valley, visited by Altimira in 1823. Ibid (after Sanchez and Altimira MS Diaries), 498.

See also Libantone, Lybaitos.
Pomoan

Libaytos Pooe Win Wintoon

Tribe in lower Sacramento Valley, Calif., a rancheria of 400 inhabitants on a large river "called Rio de San Pedro," was visited by Arguello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 446, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary).

Libaytos: Rancheria of Libaytos of about 400 inhabitants visited by Arguello Oct. 23, 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don. Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 167. 1806-1821. {apparently, Libaytos was 2 or 2½ hours march northerly from Ululatos. Libaytos was on river named San Pedro, which Kroeber identifies as Putah Creek.}

See also Lī´wai, Lybaitos, Li-wai-to &c.

Licatssama

Licatssama: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Licatiut: Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (46 Indians): Licatiut 15 times; Lacatiut 3; Leccatiut 3; Lecatiut 1. One record "Yacatchamay and Lacatiut."--Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart,Bancroft Library,1878.

Licatiuts: In 1816 Arguello's forces were attacked by Marin, chief of the Licatiuts, accompanied by 600 warriors, in the valley of Petaluma.--Mariano G. Vallejo, MS Hist. of Calif.,Vol. 1, pp. 144-145 , MS Bancroft Library, 1875.
Vallejo also mentions having made treaties with this tribe at Lakeville [Sonoma County] in 1834.--Ibid.3: 12. Written Licatiut Ibid 1:9,146; Licatiut family 3:16; Licatiut 3:17 Licatiuts.--José de Jesus Vallejo, Reminiscencias Historicas de California, p. 141, MS Bancroft Library, 1874.

See Le-kah'-te-wut
See also Lacatiut,Lecatiut, Leccatiut

[OVER]

Lichaium: Rancheria on E side Monterey[Salinas] River at place called San Lucas, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
See Lachayuam

See also Lachayuam, La-chaiuam, Lasaiuam, Lasayuan

Licatiuts: Tribe mentioned by Salvador Vallejo, Origen de los Indios de Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, p. 7, 1875.

[OVER]

Mibo?
Mewan?

Lichimne

Lichimne. -- Mentioned by John A. Sutter in New Helvetia, Diary of Events from 1845-8, p. 66, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

Licū´ikalexōwa (= Lē-shoo´-ēk-ah-le-hō-wah) Pomo

Uninhab. modern village of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on W bank of Kelsey creek directly opposite Kelseyville. The Kūla´napo and ~~certain~~ others settled at this site.

From licū´i, black oak, kale´, tree, and xō´wa, in front of, ?.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 200, Feb. 1908

Lidlepa

Midoo

Village on Bear River. - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874.

See also Lid'li-pa

Lid'-li-pa

Mi-doo stock

Nishinam village on Bear river, Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif. p. ~~370~~ 316, 1877.

See also Lidlepa

· Lidlipa

Midu

Lidlipa. A former Nishinam village in the valley of Bear r., N. Cal.
Lidlepa.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 22, 1874.
Lid'-li-pa.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

Liggigé

Liggigé. A village connected with Concho, or Loreto, 2 leagues N. of that mission, which was situated opposite the island of Carmen, lat. 26°, Lower California (Picolo in Stöcklein, Neue Welt-Bott, no. 72, 35, 1726). Not to be confounded with Liguí, about 14 leagues farther s.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

Hoslanados

Mewah

Ligorio

Ligorio: "A rancheria of the Tomales in the country of Ligorio"; also "Rancheria Cobrera Ligorio in the Tomales." Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Cobrera Ligorio

Liguaytoy

Pooewin

Wintoon

"the Indians of Liguaytoy", ~~were~~ one of 7 tribes concluding treaty of peace with Vallejo in 1836, at Sonoma. --Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif IV, 71, 1886.

Pooewin or Patwin band on Putah Creek near Winters.

Liguaitu. -- Spelling in Original alphabetical list of neophytes of San ~~Fernando~~ José Mission ~~records~~ (6 neophytes 3 men and 3 women belonging to this rancheria). -- Mision San José erroneously labeled San Fernando, Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos, Original MS (Bancroft Library

Liguaitu: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Liuayto

See Li-wai-to, Lyhar-to, Li-wai-ec, Liuayto, Lewyto, Libayto

Liguaitu.

Lihuancacaa=Yomi: Rancheria of "Nacion Chujuluya (vulgo Cainameros)" mentioned 3 times in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San FranciscoSolano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

[Note: Probably same as Cacaa (5 times) and Cala Cala (1) in same Baptism Book.]

Livancacayomi: Spelling occurring 26 times in Book of Baptisms, Mision San Rafaél (73 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Levantolome

See also Livancacayomi

Lihuanhilame Yokut ?

Rancheria visited by Martinez on an expedition to Tulare Valley, Calif., in 1816.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 327 ft.note, 1885. It was 19 leagues [57 miles] from Gélecto, on a lake of same name, which I take to be Tulare Lake, and 7 leagues [21 miles] from Quihuame rancheria on the banks of a great river, which I take to be the Kern.- [illegible].

See also Hualqnilme, Hual, Wo? Le [illegible] ?

Lihuay: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Francisco Solano, Original MS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1839. (Baptism of Jesus Louaile, "Chief of the rancherias Ansac and Lihuay", June 7, 1835).

See Liuayto.

See Le-wi-to
See also Lé-wi, Líwai, Lewytos, Libato, Li-wái-to

Lijauachuvan

Lijauachuvan: Rancheria at place called Santa Cruz[possibly Santa Cruz Mission] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lacauachuan

See also Lacauachuan

Lijmoni

Lijmoni: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Llecmoni.

Likagërolik Soo-lah'-te-luk

Likagërolik: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites on the southern outer peninsula on Humboldt Bay.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

"Name said to refer to a marshy point."--Ibid, ft. note p. 287, 1918.

Site 108 on accompanying map.

Lekahtewut

Li-kat'-u-it (see Hoo'-koo-e-ko) Me'-wuk

Last great chief was named Marin .
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 195, 1877.

See Lekatewut, Lekkah'tewut, Lecatuit, &c

Likatuit See Lekahtewut Inneko Mewan

· **Likatuit.** A division of the Olamentke, occupying a part of Marin co., Cal. Their last great chief was Marin (q. v.), according to Powers, and they were among the Indians under San Rafael mission.
·**Lecatuit.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 453, 1874. · **Li-kat'-u-it.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 195, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

See Lekahtewut

Lila'dihi (=Lē-lah'-de-hē) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", in Cortina valley about 1 mi. E of present village of Let (='ket). Let is about 2 1/2 mi. W of old village of Mōnma'La which is ~~at site of~~ where the Smith Eakle ranch house now stands, ~~Ranch is~~ in lower end of Cortina valley. ~~which lies along upper course of Cortina creek.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 296, Feb. 1908

Lilaluis Chumashan

Lilaluis: Rancheria on the island of Limú [Santa Cruz] mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

See Nilaluy

· Lil-cik-nom (Lil-shik-nom) Yuki

~~and~~ Village ~~of~~ "Yuki ~~proper~~", about 10 mi. below confluence of South and Middle Eel rivers, at large rock W of river.

Meaning rock-black-people.

Other forms are- Lil-cai-nom or Lil-nui-nom.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 255, Feb. 1908

· Lileek Yukean

Pomo name for "Wappo" living just east of Big Valley, south of Clear Lake. Called Lil-la-a-ak by Slocum, Bowen & Co. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 275, 276. 1908.

Lile'ek: The "recent Clear Lake offshoot" of the "Wappo proper".-- Kroeber, Handbook Inds. Calif., p. 217 "on 'Cole' Creek and the south shore of the main body of Clear Lake".--Ibid. p. 219, 1925.

· "Lile'ek Wappo": Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 210, Sept. 29, 1926. Spelled Lileek, p. 234.

Lileek: Much information.--Edward W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume. pp. 78-79, 1923.

See Lil'-lāk

See also Lil-la-a-ak

Lilematum

·Lilematum: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 woman).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Lilibeque

Chumashan

Lilibeque. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.
Lilibique.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857. **Lillibique.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 765, 1907

See also Lilibique, Lillibique

Chumashan

·Lilibeque

Indian village formerly on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.--Archaeology Wheeler Survey [apparently on Santa Cruz] p 311, 1879.--Spelled ·Lilibique by Yarrow, Report Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append.H. p319, 1876.

·Lilebeque.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta. Cruz I.)

Lilibeque.--Eisen (after Archae.Wheeler Surv.), Acct.of Inds.of Sta.Barb.Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta. Catalina.)

Lilibeque.-- Cabrillo's Narrative (1542) in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

See also Lilibique, Lillibique, Lilebeque

Chumashan

·Lilibique

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown.) Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for1876. Append.H. p 319, 1876.

Spelled ·Lilibeque by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage in 1542.-- Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (spelled Lillibique).

See also Lilibeque, Lillibique, Lilebique

Liliccoi

Liliccoi: ~~Spelling occurring~~ Ranchuria mentioned once in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lilitius Lileek? Yukean?

Lilitius: Tribe Mentioned by Vallejo as present (together with Suisunes, Sonomas and Cainameros) when he laid out town of Sonoma in 1834.--M.G.Vallejo, Hist.Calif.,MS Bancroft Library, 3: 21, 1875.

See Lileek?

Li'l-ke Patwin ?

Ranchuria 3 miles above Fremont, on west side Sacramento River. (none between it & Knights Landing). Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone.

Li'lkool Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, about 1/4 mi. up stream from John Day's on South Eel River.

Called Kalū'yakai by Northern Pomo. ~~dialect name.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

Yukean.

Lil- la- a- ak (meaning "people close to mountains")

Near foot of Mt. Konokti (west side) west side Clear Lake, Lake Co. Calif. Formerly numbered 100.
Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co., San Francisco, (pp35, 37), 1881

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (village near Lakeport).
Name written Li-leek by Barrett, who calls them Nap-po.-
Ethno-Geog. Cons. 275, 276, 1908.

See Lil-lāk
See also Lil'eek

Lil-lac Klamath Lutuamian

Lil-lac Indians of Butte Valley, NE Calif.
Name of band mentioned by Captain John Feilner, U.S.A. as met in or near Butte Valley on May 20, 1860. - Smithsonian Rept. for 1864, p 423.

Named after La-lak, a head chief of the Klamath tribe, who signed the Klamath treaty with the Govt. Oct. 14, 1864. - Ind. Affrs. Treaties (2d ed), Vol. 2, pp. 865, 868, 1904.
Same name (Lil-lāk) that of Yukean band on south side of Clear Lake Lake Co., Calif.

See La-lak
See also La Lakes Klamath, La-la-cas

Lil-lāk Yukean

Lil-lāk: A small band and rancheria on south side of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif., at mouth of Cold Creek, reaching easterly to Mount Konokti, and westerly to Kelsey Creek. Their rancheria was called Dan-no-yo by the neighboring Pomoan Ku-lan-nap-po. Their language was different from that of the Lo-ko-no-mah of Middletown region [closely related to the Yukean Miyakma]. -- Cam.

See also Lil-la-a band of Klamath tribe.

See also Lile'ek, lileek, Lil-la-a-ak

Lilshiknom Yukean

Lilshiknom. A branch of the Yuki who lived on the w. bank of Eel r., a short distance below the junction of Middle fork and South Eel r., N. Cal. (A. L. K.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 766, 1907

·Lil-tam-nom Lēl-tam-nom Yuka

Name used by Yuka proper for their people at Blue Nose, a prominent mountain north of Round Valley. Name means rock-sidehill-people. Kroeber obtained Nonlate-nom for people of the vicinity. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 254, 1908.

·Lima Ennesen?

Rancheria formerly near San Antonio Mission, Calif.-Taylor Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII,No.10,April 27,1860.

"Lima alias San Antonio": Rancheria toward Monterey from San Antonio Mission, Mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: Lima 8 times; "Lima alias San Antonio" 4; Limay 1; "Lima , in the rancheria of Guecaú"; "Lima toward Monterey"; Limas toward the Monterey region"; Limazama 1; Lemalchama 1. Spelling in Marriage Records: Lima 44 times; Limazama 1 "Lima alias San Antonio 1.--Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library,1878.

[Note: Rancherias Expinit and latiltecha are located 'in Lima' in same record.]

Limakmaiina

'Ham-fo

Pomoan

Limakmaiina: Eastern Pomo [She'-kum] name for Kamdot, old village on Buckingham Island near W shore of East Lake and close to penin. separating East and Clear Lakes.--E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, 20, p. 86, 1923.

lémakma: Spelling by Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 206, 1908

See Kah-mah-dōt', Kom'-dōt

See also Le-mah-mah, lémakma, káūgūma

Limeyomi

Limeyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (9 Indians): Limeyomi 4 times; Lineyomi 1; Lumeyomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lineyomi, Lumeyomi

Lim'-mahk'-mah 'Ham'-fo Pomoan

Lim'-mahk'-mah: Ku-lan'-nap'-po name for the Lower Lake tribe, Ham'-fo or Oo'-tim-fo.--Cam

Lim'-mahk'-mah bah-dun: Ku-lan'-nap'-po name for the principal Ham'-fo rancheria on (Kah-mah-dōt' Island).- Cam
Island
(Buckingham or Bull Id.)

Le-mah-mah: Island wrongly placed by Palmer as just west of Sulphur Bank, near east side Clear Lake [El-lem' Id] Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif., Pub. Slocum Bowen & Co., San Francisco, pp.36, 37, 1881

lémakma.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 206, 1908 (for Komdot)

Limakmaiina: Eastern Pomo [Shé-kum] name for Komdot.--Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Vol. p.86, 1923.

Lemakma:-Kroeber (obviously after Barrett), Hdbook. Indian Calif., 232, 1925.

See [illegible]

See also, lemakma, Limakmaiina. Le-mah-mah

Lim'-mahn or Lim'-mă Midoo stock

Village on (Ive East?) side Feather River near Nicolaus (a short distance above Yok'-kol on same side of river). Belonged to Nis'-se-pa-we-nan tribe. Told me by member of tribe from Poo-soo'-ne in Nov. 1906. cam

See also Lamam, Lamames, Lamanes, Mánne, Lamanne

·Limonies

In Lower California, "between San Fernando and Moleje were the Limonies, divided (going from north) into the Cagnaguets, Adacs and Kadakamans."—Bancroft (after Browne 1869), Native Races, I, 603, 1874.

See also Laimones, Laymones,

·Linayto (Libayto?) Win Wintoon

Tribe in vicinity of mission at Sonoma, Calif., in 1823. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 506, 1885 (ft. note)

Typographical error for Livayto

Linayto.- Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 315 ftnote, 421, 1908.

See also Lī´wai, Libaytos, Livayto

Lineyomi

Lineyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (9 Indians): Limeyomi 4 times; Lineyomi 1; Lumeyomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. (1818-1839)

See also Limeyomi, Lumeyomi

Linguehuamiti Lekatuit? Pomo Mewan?

Linguehuamiti: Rancheria mentioned twice (in 1828) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Libantilogomi

Lintja

Chumashan

Lintja. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.
Lintja.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.
Luijta.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874 (misquoted from Taylor).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 768, 1907

See also Luijta

Lintja

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Santa Barbara, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

Lipespa

Lipespa: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission(2 Indians). Spellings:Lipespa; Llipepsá. -- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Lipook

Chumashan

Lipook. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 769, 1907

Lipook — Chumashan

Rancheria formerly close by Mission of La Purisima, Calif.
--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.11, May 4, 1860.

Lippūlámma — Kah-chi-ah — Pomoan

Lippūlámma: "Western Moquelumnan" [Olamentko] name for village at Duncan Point, Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 232, Feb. 1908

See Kah-hā́-mah-le
See also kabemali

Lisahua Chumashan?

Rancheria "near an arroyo on an arid nitrous soil without wood or pasture" [apparently in Cuyama Valley.-CSM], visited by Zalvidea in 1806.--Bancroft (after Zalvidea's Diary), Hist.Calif., II, 48 ft.note, 1885. Zalvidea gives Lisahua as 23 leagues from Santa Inez mission.

Lisahua was 4 leagues west of Sgene. Sgene I identify as the old ranchuria site at the spring close by the present Cuyama Ranch house (alt. 2180 U.S.G.S. Bench Mark). This would put Lisahua very near Agua Caliente — the small warm springs on west edge of valley.-CSM. The name Lisahua appears to be perpetuated in Wasioja, a post office on W side Cuyama valley. - CSM

See also Lisahuato

Lisahuato Chumashan

Lisahuato. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 769, 1907

See also Lisahua

Lisahuc, Lisahuo. -- "Rancheria to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 10, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Lisahuo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

·Lisahuato Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. ·Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, ·458, 1874.

[Appears to have been in Cuyama Valley - See Lisahua - Chum]

Lisahuato: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Lisahuato in Register, 1799-1804; Lichuato in Register, 1822; Lixauto in Register, 1826.

See also Lisahua

·Lishu Midu

Rancheria in Sacramento Valley.--Bancroft (after Sutter 1847), Native Races, Vol. I, p.450, 1874.

Probably same as Ti'-shum = Te-shum. Possibly Se'-sum.

[Note: Typographical error for Sishu, shown by comparison with Sutter's lists]

See Te'-shum

See also Teeshums, Tishum, Sishu

Lisichi

Chumashan

Lisichi. A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 769, 1907

See also Lisuchu, Lesecsi

Lisichi

Chumashan

Lisichi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (18 Indians). Spellings: Lisichi 11 times; Lisícsi 3; Lisicchi 2; Lisipsi 5.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Bautismos, MSS, 1782-1808; 1809-1873.

Lisichi: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Lisicsi or Lesecsi: Rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, Made for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

See also Lisuchu,

Lisoli

Lisoli: Rancheria "opposite San Benito" mentioned 7 times in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lisontolom

Lisontolom: "Epa chief of Lisontolom" baptized in 1822.--Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: May be misspelling for Livantolom; but Techo is given as chief of Canitsua and Livantolomi in 1826, in same record.]

Lisuchu

Chumashan

Lisuchu. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863). Perhaps identical with the preceding.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 769, 1907

See also Lisichi ?

Lisuchu

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly ~~near~~ tributary to Mission Santa Barbara, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.
Spelled Lisichi by Taylor, 2 Ibid, July 24, 1863.

See also Lisichi

Lit

Ennesen

Lit: Rancheria or region on E side Monterey[Salinas] River in canyon where town of San Lucas is located, mentioned 14 times in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias are located "in lit", same record: Chetay, Choleyte, Sulatimo, Lacolle. Alacha is also located in 'lit', but is also said to be on W side Salinas River.] 'Also Ssámacen lit'

See also LY?

Lithenca

Olhonean

Lithenca. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with San Juan Bautista mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 25, 1860. 167

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 769, 1907

Lithenca

Rancheria tributary to Mission of San Juan Bautista, San Juan Valley, San Benito CO., Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Nov. 23, 1860. (From the old baptism book at the Mission)

Litjanulo

Litjanulo, Litsanulo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Rancherias Janulo and Jolpjanolo also mentioned in same record.

See also Litsanulo, Janulo? Jolpjanulo?

Litsanulo

Litsanulo, Litjanulo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Rancherias Janulo and Jolpjanulo mentioned in same record.]

See also Litcanulo, Janulo? Jolpjanulo?

Little Lake

Pomoan

Little Lake: "A group of Pomo, formerly living in Little Lake Valley, Mendocino County, Cal. For many years the majority have been located on the Round Valley Reservation. The number enumerated in 1910 was 94, of which 84 were in California."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, p. 89, 1915.

Little Lake: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910; Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913.

Little Lake: Three students Sherman Inst., Riverside, Calif. 1925-6.--The Sherman Bull. Vol.19, No.1, Riverside, Calif., Sept. 11, 1925.

Little Lake: L.A.Dorrington, Indian agent. Mention only.--Chico [Calif.] Enterprise, March 9,1927.

See Me-tum'-ki, Me-tum'-mah.
See also Be-tum'-ki etc.

Little Lake[s] Pomoan

Tribe in Willets or Little Lake Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif. - Robt. J. Stevens, in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 118, 1868. - Hugh Gibson, Rept. for 1872, 377, 1872. - J. L. Burchard, Ibid for 1873, 325, 1874 (152 then on Round Valley Reservation). - Ibid for 1874, 73, 120, 313. 1874 (169 in Round Val.). - Ibid for 1875, 81, 104, 1875. - Ibid for 1876, 14, 1876 (166 in Round Val. Res.). - Ibid for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 258, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 272, 292, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 328, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. - [Ibid every year] - Ibid for 1908, 150, 1909.

Little Lakes.--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39 U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902. [erroneously referred to Round Valley]

See Me-tum'-ki, Me-tum'-mah.

Northern Pomo at Ballybia, Dorsett

See also Be-tum'-ki &c

Littcūwinnauwdiñ Athabaskan

Littcūwinnauwdiñ [Klit-tshoo-h'win-nowch-ding] .--
"Chilula" name, meaning "dust flies place", for their former village in Bald Hills on W side Redwood Creek. (NE corner Section 17, Township 7 N, Range 3 E).--P.E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol. Vol. 10 No. 6, p. 275, 282, April 1914.

Littcūwhwinnauwdiñ. -- Spelling used by Goddard in a 'hWilkut myth. -- P. E. Goddard, Chilula Texts., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 7, p. 370, 1914.

See Klitsh'-oo-ĕ-now'ch-ten

See also Hlichuhwinauhwding

Littonjan

Littonjan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lituanies (error for Lutuamies) Lutuamian

Spelling ~~for trib~~ by Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 88, 1860.

Liuayto Pooewin Wintoon

Liuayto: Name used repeatedly for tribe and rancheria in books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS , Bancroft Library. Given as "nacion" (tribe) in Sonoma Mission Register (141 Indians): Liuayto 137 times; Liuaytu 3; Liuay.1.-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, 1824-1833. Written in Sonoma Book of Baptisms (1834-1839, 12 Indians additional to those mentioned in Register): Rancheria de Liguaitoy 2 times; Rancheria de Lihuaitoy 2; Rancheria de Lihuaytoy 1; Rancheria de Lihuay 7.--Baptism recorded June 7, 1835, Jesus Louaile, 44 years old, "chief of the rancherias Ansac and Lihuay.-- Libro de Bautismos de Mision de San Francisco Solano, 1824-1839.

See Le-wi-to
See also Lé-wi, Líwai, Lewytos, Libato, Li-wai-to

[Card 2]

Liuayto Pooewin Wintoon

Liuayto: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Liuayto, Libayto, Liguaitu.--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Liguaitu: Spelling in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Livangebra Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Rancheria tributary to Mission, Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Note: Typographical error for Livalgelva or Livangelua

Liuanegelua, Liuaneglua Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Liuanegelua, Liuaneglua: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Livangelva

Livancacayomi — We-shum' tat'-tah — Pomo

Livancacayomi: Spelling occurring 26 times in Book of Baptisms, Mission San Rafael, (73 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lihuancacaa=Yomi: Rancheria of "Nacion Chujuluya (vulgo Cainameros)" mentioned 3 times in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

[Note: Probably same as Cacaa (5 times) and Cala Cala (1) in same Baptism Book.]

See Levantolome

See also Lihuancacayomi

Livangebra — Hookooēko — Moman ~~Olhonean~~ ?

Livangebra. A former rancheria, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.
Livangebra.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. **Livangelva.**—Ibid. (mentioned as distinct, though seemingly identical). **Luianeglua.**—Ibid. (also mentioned as distinct).

Handbook: Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 771 **, 1907**

See also Haimen, Guimen, Huimen

Livangelva Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Livangelva also called Uimen: Rancheria N of San Francisco Presidio on opposite side of harbor(11 Indians). Spellings Livangelva, Libangelva, Livangelua, Liuanegèlua, Liuaneglua --Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

Livangelva: Rancheria tributary to Mision Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18,1861. Bancroft(after Taylor), Native Races I, 453- 1874.

See Léwan-nel-lo-wáh
See also Livangebra, Liuaneglua, Uhimen, Huimen

Livantonomé We-shumí tat-tah Pomoan.

Livantonomé: Bancroft (from Register of Brands,MS, apparently 1828) states:"In the west beyond the range of hills is an estero for the port of Bodega, called Tamales. The range extends N. 9 leagues, then the plains of Livantonomé, where the gentiles are being reduced, a house having been built and lands marked out(Sta. Rosa to Petaluma region)".--Hist. Calif. II, 597 ftnote,1885.

See Levantolome

Livantuliquini We-shum'tat-tah Pomoan

Livantuliquini: Given by M.G.Vallejo (1833) as some 4 leagues from the "arroyo of Sayomi" and "West of the arroyos of Santa Rosa and Iagüiyomi". In its "surroundings are found large tule lakes and an abundance of beaver".--M.G.Vallejo, letter to Gov. Figueroa, May 6, 1833, Documentos para la Historia de Calif., MSS Bancroft Library, 2: 143, 1833-1834.

See Levantolome

See also Livantuli-Yomi, Libantiloyami Livantalomi

Livantuli=Yomi We-shum'tat-tah Pomo

Livantuli=Yomi: Rancheria of "Nacion Chujuluya (vulgo Cainameros)" mentioned once in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Mission San Rafael(92 Indians): Livantolomi 39 times; Livantoloyomi 3; 2 records "Livantalomi and Gualomi";4 records "Livantalomi or Jauyomi"; 1 record "Jauyomi en Livantolomi"; 1 record "Techo chief of Canitsua and Livantolomi".-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Livantuyolomi: Rancheria between Santa Rosa and the Coast on way to Bodega.-J. M. Amador, Memorias sobre Historia Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, p. 49, 1877. [Expl. prior to 1825]

See Levantolome

See also Livantolomi, Livantoloyomi, Livantalomi, Libantiliyami, Libantiloyami, Libantilogomi

Lī'wai (= Lē'-wi) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", at town of Winters on N bank of Putah creek.

From lī'wai, waving.

Prob. the following refer to same village: Li-wai'-to, Powers; Linayto, or Libayto, Engelhardt.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 294, 315 note 421 Feb. 1908

See also- Lewyto, Libayto, Li-wai-to, Lī'-wai, Li-wai'-to, Lybaitos Liuayto, Liuayto, Liquaitoy

Li-wai'-to Pat'-win

Tribe on Puta Creek at the foothills, on edge of Sacramento Valley, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 218, 1877.

Name from Li-wai, Puta creek.

See also- Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 294, (315 note 421, 1908.

See also Lē'-wi, Li-wai, Lewyto, Libayto, Liuayto, Liquaitoy Lihuaytoy, Lihuaitoy

·Liwaito

Wintoon

Liwaito (Wintun: = *líwai*, 'waving'). A former village of the Patwin subfamily of the Wintun, on the site of the present town of Winters, Yolo co., Cal. The Wintun applied the name also to Putah cr. (S. A. B.)

Lewytos.—Powers in Overland Mo., XIII, 542, 1874. **Liguaytoy.**—Bancroft, Hist. Cal., IV, 71, 1886.

Li-wai'-to.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 218, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 772, 1907

Liyam

Chumashan

Liyam (*Li'-yčm*). A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 772, 1907

See also Liam

Li-yăm Chumashan

Li-yăm. -- Former rancheria on Santa Cruz Island on the S part of the island E of the rancheria Ca-wa [Shawa].-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained San Buenaventura, Nov, 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Liam

Li-yan-to (Error for Si-yan-to (or te), which see) Mewan

Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p252, 1853.

See also Seyante, Segante, and Singawto.

See Si-yan-te, Si-ang'-ah-se

·Liyu

Extinct tribe formerly in Lower California (= Liyues of Venegas, 1759). – Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 443, 1844.

See also Liyues.

·Liyues (of Lower Calif.)

Subdivision of Monquis, on eastern part of peninsula of Lower California. – Venegas, Hist. Calif. I, 56, 1759.

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 687, 1875 (div'n of Guaicuri); and ·Liyue, III, 568.

Written ·Liyúe by A. H. Keane in Appendix to Bates Central Am., West Indies, &c., London, 476, 1878.

·Liyues. – Bancroft, Ibid, I, 604, 1874 (after Venegas).

See also Liggui, Liyu

Lizul: Rancheria on E side Salinas River in canyon in which village of San Lucas is located, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Lysol 6 times; Lezzol 1; Lizol 1; "Lizul on the other side of the cañada Atnel".--- Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: 'Cajone of Lazzol 'is also mentioned in same record.]

See also Lezzol, Lizol, Lysol,

Ljalama

Ljalama: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Jalàma.

Ljauamesm

Ljauamesm: Rancheria mentioned in Libro Primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Ljelecto

Ljelecto: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gelecto.

Ljualacto

Ljualacto: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gelecto.

Ljuasna

Ljuasna: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Guasna

Liuegue

Liuegue: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lehueje.

Llagas

• **Llagas** (Span.: 'wounds'). A former group of Cocopa rancherias on the w. side of the Rio Colorado, just below tidewater, about lat. 32°, in N. E. Lower California. Visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés, Sept. 17, 1771, which is given as the day of the wounds or sores of St Francis Assisi.—Garcés (1775), Diary, 188, 1900.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 772, 1907

Llahama

Llahama: Rancheria of the Teilemne mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

·Llali

Midu

Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif., visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Arguello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 447, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary).

Llali: Rancheria "at the foot of the Sierra Madre where, ...can be seen two mountains named Los Quates", visited by Arguello in 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 177. 1806-1821. N of Sunūs we found the rancherias Cheno and Llali...The place where we found ourselves was at the foot of the Sierra Madre where...can be seen two mountains named Los Quates... The rancherias mentioned up to now were situated on the banks of the river Jesus Maria [Sacramento] from where in the morning we took a different direction.[W]"--Ibid. (over)

Lā'-le-ke-an'

Llapcagua

Llapcagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Llautiguan

Llautiguan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Llautiguan; Llauteguane 4 times; Lleuteacan 1; Llautijuan.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Llayñohua

Llayñohua: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Llayñohua twice; Llaonogua; Llauñahuaa; Llauñegua.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Llecmoni

Llecmoni: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (13 Indians). Spellings: Llecmoni 6; Lejmoni 2; Lgecmoni 2; Lecmoni 1; G'licmoni, Lijmoni.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Llecupe

Llecupe: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (21 Indians). Spellings: Llecupe 13 times; Llecupna 1; Llecupenga 1; Lecupe 4; Lecupgna 1; Lucupe 1.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Llégeenos (or Diegeenos) See Diegeños

Spellings given by Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849, p. 2, 1851. Also, Whipple & Turner, Pacific RR. Rept. III, pt. 3, p. 102, 1856.

Spelled Lligunos by Whipple in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 100, 102, 1852.

Llégeenos, or Diegeenos Yuman

Spelling for tribe "occupying the territory from San Luis Rey to Agua Caliente."—Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. Ex. Doc. 19, p.2, 5, 1851.

Vocabulary.—Ibid, pp. 5-6, and footnote p.6.

See Diegeños,

Lleni

Lleni: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Lleuteacan

Lleuteacan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Llautiguan

Lligunos See Llegenos
Spelling by Whipple in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 100, 103, 1852. Vocab, 103-104.

Llipepsa

Llipepsa: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lipespa

Lluegque

Lluegque; L,luegge: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lehueje.

Lluoncho

Lluoncho: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Lmiquime

Lmiquime: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Temequimi

Lmosmu

Lmosmu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gmosmu.

Lnacuc

Lnacuc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823..

See Naccúc.

Lnauc

Lnauc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Naccúc

Lo-Lz

Locge

Locge: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Locge. Spelling in Book of Baptisms, Loge.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly same as Loxxoxpan, Loxjoxpā, in same record.]

See also Loge, Loxxoxpan? Loxjoxpa?

Loaquiomi Tuleyome Mewan

Loaquiomi: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library.
Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (77 Indians): Loaquiomi 50 times;Loaquio. 17 times;Loaquiom. 8; Loaquioml 2.-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, (Bancroft Library),1824-1833.
Spelling in Book of Baptisms: "Rancheria de Loaq.Yomi"-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco Solano, 1823-1839,MS,Bancroft Library.

[Note: Locnoma (Miyahkma name for Loaquiomi) occurs once in Sonoma Mission Register.]

Loaquiomi: Tribe tributary to Mission at Sonoma.-- Bancroft Hist. Calif.II,506 ft.note, 1885.

See Lah-ki-yo-me
See also Lah-ki-yo-me po-koot, Laka' hyome

Loasau Yokut

Loasau: Hometwoli site "somewhere on north side Kern Lake"
--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 478, map opp. 526, 1925.

Loch Loch Patwin Wintoon

Patwin village" at head of Sycamore Slough, and now the lowest down the river of any of the Corū or Colus tribe". - W. S. Green in J. H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 29-30, 1891.

See Lok'-lok de'-he

Mewan (Lake Co.)

·Locnoma

Tribe in vicinity of mission at Sonoma, Calif., in 1823. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 506, 1885 (ft. note).

Locnoma.-- Original records of Mission of San Francisco Solano record one neophyte belonging to this tribe.-- San Francisco Solano, Libros de Mision, Original MSS, 1824-37 (Bancroft Library).

[Note: Loaquiomi (name for these people in their own, Ólāyome, language) occurs repeatedly in Sonoma Mission books.]

See E-lōk-nó-mah and

~~See also~~ Lokńomah

Olhonean

·Locobo

Rancheria formerly ~~near~~ in Santa Cruz county. In 1819 tributary to Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.8, April 5, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Locobo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (53 Indians). Spellings: Locobo 9 times; Locoho 1; "Locoleo (paraje de S^n Juan)" 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Also Cobo 1]

[Note: Probably San Juan of Portola Expd., about 5 miles N of Pt. Año Nuevo.]

See also Locoho, Locoleo, Cobo

Locobo Olhonean

Locobo. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 772, 1907

Locoho Olhonean

Locoho: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Locobo

See also Locobo, Locoleo, Cobo

Locoleo Olhonean

Locoleo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Locoleo

See also Locobo, Locoho, Cobo

Locollomillo Mewan

Name used by Bancroft for Indians in Loconoma Valley, on St. Helena Creek (near Middletown), Lake Co., Calif. - Native Races Pacific States, 1, 451, 1874 (based on Calif. Farmer, March 30, 1860.)

See also Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 273, 1908.

Locollomillos.-- Before reaching Clear Lake from Napa and in the neighborhood of the rancheria of Guenocks.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 7, March 30, 1860

Locolomne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (52 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Locolomne, Locolome: Spellings in San José Mission Register --Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Loc-lum-ne
See also Lucklumna, Lacomnis, Loclumne, Lucklomnee

Meuwan?

Loechas

Loechas: Rancheria in 1805 14 leagues E of San José Mission and 4 or 5 leagues above present town of Livermore.-- J. M. Amador, Memorias sobre Historia Calif., MS, p. 13, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Loechas: Bancroft (after Amador), Hist. of Calif., II, 34, ftnote, 1885.

See also Luecheas Luechas, Luecha, Lucha, Luccha

Loge

Loge: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Locge

See also Locge

Lo-hâs-tâ-hʿ-ni Chumashan

Lo-hâs-tâ-hʿ-ni: Former rancheria in "La terrera cañada" [Steep canyon] on coast below Ventura and between Sycamore Canyon and Malibu Rancho.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Lojostojni, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Lohastahni, Lojostogni, Lojos Aogni, Lojos, Aogni Lojostojni

Lohastahni

Chumashan

Lohastahni (*Lo-hâs-tâh'-ni*). A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal. —Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 773, 1907

See also Lojostogni, Lojos Aogni, Lojos, Aogni

Lohim

Shoshonean

Lohim. A small Shoshonean band living on Willow cr., a s. affluent of the Columbia, in s. Oregon, and probably belonging to the Mono-Paviotso group. They have never made a treaty with the Government and are generally spoken of as renegades belonging to the Umatilla res. (Mooney). In 1870 their number was reported as 114, but the name has not appeared in recent official reports. Ross mistook them for Nez Percés.

Lo-hĭm.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 743, 1896. **Low-him.**—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 186, 1855. **Willow Creek Indians.**—Mooney, op cit.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 773, 1907

Lohol

Lohol: Rancheria of the Quiguithe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (2 Indians, 1812).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Loi'-ah Mew'-wah Mewam

Rather large village on south side Yosemite Valley in open pine forest below Sentinel Rock, on ~~Covered~~ ground now (1910) occupied by "Camp Ahwahnee", and reached down toward river. - Cam.

Lo'-ing koi'-yo Midoo

Lo'-ing koi'-yo: Mitchōpdo name (meaning 'valley oak') for village of foothills tribe on Deadwood Creek, south of Spring Valley Reservoir. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.--Cam

Loiyan Ennesen

Loiyan, Loyyan: Rancheria "opposite San Benito" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Loyyan

Lojos

Chumashan

Lojos. A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 773 **, 1907**

Error for Lojos Aogni of Taylor, 1824 — one village, not two. The Handbook divides the name, giving Aogni in one place, Lojos in another. — Conn.

Tribe

Name Lojos Aogni

Standard form Lojos Aogni

Tribe ☐ **Village** ☐ **Other** ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

'Lojos Aogni — Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Lojos Aogni.- Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Lojostogni.-- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877

See Lojos, and Aogni, Lojostogni, Lohastahni

Lojostogni — Chumashan

Lojostogni: Former rancheria in "La terrara cañada" [Steep Canyon] on coast below Ventura, and between Sycamore Canyon and Malibu Rancho. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology. (Henshaw's spelling Lo-hâs-tâ-hᶜ-ni).

Lojostogni: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (16 Indians). -- Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Lojostogni: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission -- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lohastahni, Lojos Aogni, Aogni, Lojostojni

Lokelēbu: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on southern peninsula on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

"Name refers to the trail crossing the peninsula from the bay to the ocean beach."--Ibid, ft. note p. 287, 1918.

Site 109 on accompanying map.

Lōk-lo (meaning level place)
Name given by Hoo-koo-e-ko to old rancheria and its inhabitants at Bodega, Sonoma Co., Calif.

Aug. 1905 Conn

Lok'-lok de'-he Patwin Wintoon

Patwin

Lōk'-lok de'-he: Rancheria on west side Sacramento River a little north of Grimes. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchopdo.--cam

Lōk-lōk-mah: Patwin rancheria at head of Sycamore Slough, a little south of Sycamore village. Northernmost rancheria of Patwin tribe. - cam

Lōk-lōk'-mah de'-he: at Grimes. Northernmost rancheria of the Patwin.--Calif. Journ., p.48, Sept. 16, 1928.-cam

See also Loch Loch

Lōk-no'-mah or {Yes E. Lōk-no'-mah Tu-le-yo'-me Me-wan

~~Tribe on Putah Creek, Lake Co., Calif. (east of Middletown)~~

Name given me by an old mishāwel Indian from Alexander Valley (east of Russian River) whose mother belonged to the Lōk'-no'-mah ~~tribe~~ band [Mewan stock] Aug. 1905.-cam

Name in Mi-yahk'-mah language {of Napa and Alexander Valleys} for the (Olāyome) tribe in Middletown (~~and Angwin~~) valley, and for an old village formerly near Middletown. This village was called La h-ki'-yo-me by the O'lāyome.- cam.

Written Lō'knōma by Barrett, and located 3/4 mile NE of Middletown.- Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 273, 1908 [Wrongly referred to "Wappō: Mayakma"]

Believed by Barrett to be the same as Lal-nap-o-een of Slocum, Barrett & Co.; the Locollomillos of Bancroft;

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.353, June 1907.

Over

Kroeber (Handbook, Ind. Calif.1925,pp.218-219) erroneously includes Lok-noma near Middletown among the "Wappo" [= Yu-ke].

At Olāyome reservation Rancheria (2 miles N of the old Mirabel Mine) old Salvador Chapo, John Sebastian and others from Coyote Valley, Putah Creek, all insist--as did old chief Hoo'-yum-hā'-yum 22 years ago--that the name Lōk-no'-mah is simply the Middletown part of the territory of their tribe and never belonged to the Miyahkma or other Yukean division. -CHM.

--CHM, Calif.Journ.p.23,July 14,1927.

Loko

Shoshonean

Loko. A tribe, probably Paviotso, formerly living on or near Carson r., w. Nev.—Holeman in Ind. Aff. Rep., 152, 1852.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 773, 1907

Loko[s]
Name used by J. H. Holeman, Ind. Agt. Utah Terr., in 1852, for a tribe in region about Carson Valley, Nevada. — House Doc. 1, 32d Congress, 2d Sess., Pt. 1, 442, 1852.

Lolanko

Athapaskan

Lolanko (the Sinkine name of Bull cr.). A part of the Sinkine dwelling on Bull and Salmon crs., tributaries of the s. fork of Eel r., Humboldt co., Cal. 773
Flonk'-o.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 113, 1877 (so called by whites). **Loloncooks.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 447, 1874. **Lo-lon'-kūk.**—Powers, op. cit. **Loolanko.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Bull cr.).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 773, 1907

See also Lolonkuk, Flonko

·Lolanko

Athapaskan

Goddard, Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. II, 576, 1910. Band on Bull Creek, Salmon Creek, + So. Fk. Eel River; united by Goddard with the so-called 'Usal' of the coast to form the Sinkyone (Ibid).

See Lo-lon'-kuk, Flonk'-o, Sinkyone

Lo-lahn'-kōk Lo-lahn'-kōk ATHAPASKAN

Lo-lahn'-kōk: Athapaskan tribe in SW Humboldt County, reaching from Shively on Eel River southerly nearly to Briceland and Garberville; easterly to east side South Fork Eel River; westerly to upper part of North Fork Mattole River near Humboldt Meridian. Named for Bull Creek, in their language called Lolahńkōk. Bull Creek was headquarters of the tribe. Told me by member of tribe. — Chm.

Lold'-la See Lol'-sel Wintoon

Tribe in Long Valley, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. 219, 1877. Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 543, Dec. 1874; also,

Lold'-la See Lol'sel

Lolito'dek, Loliso'tak Soo-lah'-te-luk

Wiyot names for archaeological site at the mouth of Guthrie Creek, south of Eel River, used in 1850 as a Wiyot village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 115 on accompanying map.

[Loud gives Lalitara'dek as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for this same site, p. 295, 1918.]

See also Lalitara'dek

Loloncooks See Lo-lon'-kuk Athapaskan

Tribe on Bull Creek and the lower South Fork ~~of~~ Eel river, Calif. Powers, Pomo Ms. in

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, P. 447-448, 1874.

See also Lolonkuk, Flonko

Athapaskan

· Lo-lon'-kuk (or Flonk'-o).

Tribe on Bull Creek and South Fork ~~of~~ Eel River, Calif. Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 113, 124, 1877. Language same as Mattole. The name Flonk'-o is an American corruption.

Spelled Loloncooks by Powers in 1874.

Goddard writes the name Lolanko and puts them and the coast 'Usal' together ~~to~~ form the Sinkyone. - Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. II, 576, 1910.

· Lolonkuh [error for Lolonkuk].--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902.

See also Loloncooks, Flonko, Lolanko, Sinkine, Sinkyone.

"Loloten or Tutatamys"

Athapaskan

Vocabulary of "the Indians Loloten or Tutatamys, of Rogue R. and southern Oregon." About 60 words. Numerals on p.52.--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu, Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 20-52, 1881.

See Tututne

See Tototen

See also Tutatamys

Lol'-po-sel Wintoon

·Lol'-po-sel: Rancheria in upper (north) end of Long Valley. The Choo-hel'-mem sel regard Lol-po-sel as a subtribe of Chenposel reaching north to Bartlett Springs.--

·Lol'-sel or·Lold'-la(Indian tobacco place) Pat-win

Tribe in Long Valley, Calif. (at upper end of valley)

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 218, 1877.

Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 543, 544, 547 Dec. 1874; also,

Lolsels or Loldlas: "In Long Valley, Lake Co., just E of Clear Lake, the Indians were known as the Lolsels or Loldlas."--Palmer's Hist. of Lake and Napa Counties p. 29 LakeCo., 1881.

Wintoon

·Lolsel

Lolsel (*lol* 'tobacco', *sel* 'people'). The name applied to the Wintun living in and about Long valley, E. of Clear lake, Lake co., Cal. Their territory extended W. to the summit of the mountain range just E. of Clear lake and was there contiguous to Pomo territory. (S. A. B.)

Lold'-la.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 219, 1877. **Loldlas.**—Powers in Overland Mo., XIII, 542, 1874. **Lol'-sel.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 219, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 773, 1907

Wintoon

·Lol'-set'-te

The Win at Kabalmen call Lol'-sel in Long Valley Lol-set-te. - Cram

See Lol'-sel

Lompali (~~prob.~~ error for Olompali) Mewan

Name on map of San Rafael Mission lands in 1834, located a little north of Novato, Marin Co., Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 717, 1885 (after St. Pap., Miss., MS).

See also Olompalis

Lompoc Chumashan

Lompoc. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 773, 1907

See also Alsacupi

Tribe

Name Lompoc

Standard form Amuu

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Lompoc Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima and Santa Ynez Missions, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Lompoc.—Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), Ibid, 459.

Lompoc

According to Romero (1813?), the name of original site of Purisima Mission, Calif., called also Alsacupi, Lalsacupi, Salsacupi, which was on south side of Santa Rosa River, 1¼ league from the new site at Amun.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 367, 1885. Ibid, III, 655, 665, 1885.

Rancho (1835-37),

See also Salsacupi, Alsacupi, Lalsacupi, La Purisima, Lompoc, Lumpocs,

[over]

Lompocó Lompocop. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. Algsacupi is listed as another rancheria. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Lompoc: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (35 Indians). Spellings: Lonpoc 40 times in Register, 1799-1804; Lonpoc 2 in Register 1804-6; Lompoc in Registers, 1814 & 1822; Lompoco, Lompoho and Lumpoc in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

Lonay

Lonay: Sonoma Mission Register records 1 Indian belonging to Lonay "nacion" (tribe); and Sonoma Book of Baptisms records 1 Indian belonging to "rancheria of Lonee.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837

See also Lonee

Long Canyon

Indian Village in Southern California.- Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891.

Long Valley Indians Kahto Athapaskan

Long Valley Indians: Mentioned in San Francisco Weekly Bulletin (from Mendocino Herald), July 27, 1867.

Lonita

Rancheria west of ~~northern~~ Sacramento Valley, visited by Argüello in 1821 on returning along Coast Ranges to San Rafael from expedition up the Sacramento.--Bancroft (after Ordaz MS Diary), Hist.Calif., II, 448, 1885 (ft.note).

Lonita: Rancheria visited by Arguello in 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedcion del Sr.Don Luis Arguello 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 181.

1806-1821.

Leaving Tuyaja at 9 AM they took the "road to the S following the course over the mountain that each day became more difficult and at 5 in the afternoon saw a rancheria named Benenuc having passed the rancherias Lonita, Gapetely and Poquetoe."--Ibid.

Sonera

Lonpoc Chumashan

Lonpoc: Rancheria mentioned in "Padrones" or Registers of La Purisima Mission, 1799-1804, 1804-6.

See Lompoc.

Lonquiomi

Lonquiomi: One of the tribes mentioned in the Solano Mission Records.--Tom Gregory, History of Sonoma Co., p. 52, Los Angeles, 1911.

Lonsosoc

Chumashan

Lonsosoc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

See also Sonsococ

Loolego

Yurok

Loolego (*Lo-o-le-go*). A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., Cal., 2 m. above the fork with the Trinity. A fish dam was regularly built here.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1904.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 774, 1907

Lo''ole'go [= Lo$^{\underline{ch}}$-o-le'-go] Poliklan

Lo''ole'go, Loolego, Lo'-o-le'go: Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath about 1-1/2 miles above Wetchpek at mouth of Trinity. Also called Heyomū.--T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No.5, pp.206, 258, & maps opposite pp. 226, 254, May 31, 1920.

Loolego.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925

See also Heyomu

Lool'-le-mul'

Mokozzumme rancheria on Deer Creek near Sheldon's barn about 1 mile from Slough House (near Sacummer River). Given me by Chief Hunchuk

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.349, June 1907.

Loomnears See Toomna Yokut

Tribe in San Joaquin River foothills, Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.1, p 363, 456, 1874.

Thos. J. Henley in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, ~~512, 1855~~. House Doc. 1, 33d Congress, 2d Sess., pt. 1, 512, 1854.

Loom'-tow Yokut

Principal village of Kosh-sho-o tribe, on Black Mt., Aubery Valley, Fresno Co, Calif.
Told me by member of tribe in 1903. - CHM

Loonsolton

4th Ann. Rept. Board Indian Commrs., 1872, p. 44, 1872.
Typographical error for Hoonsolton, which see.

See Hoonsolton, Hoonselton, Hunsatung

Loo-pŭ-yo-me 'Ham'-fo Pomo

Old rancheria on east side of Lower Lake, Lake Co., about 4 miles north of present town of Lowerlake. Called Wo'-kah-yo-wah by the Lower Lake Koi'-im-fo. Name given me by Koi'-im-fo - Coom

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Mision San Rafael (57 Indians): Lupuyomi 15 times; Luppoyomi 9; Lupucyomi 2.--Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lu-pa-yu-ma, Lopillamillos, Lupilomis, Lu-pi-yu-ma, Lupyomi, Lupuyomi, Luppoyomi, Lupucyomi, Wo'-kah-yo'-wah

Lupyomi.--Rancho in Napa Co., 1844.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif. IV, 671 (rancho grants), 1886.

Loo-too-am'-me

Fall River Ithchoomahwe name for Mokelok of Tule Lake & Goose Lake country. Given me by the Achomawhee.

Ennesen?

Lòoyam

Lòoyam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lòyam

Lo´pa

Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", indef. located about 3 mi. W of Rumsey and about 1 mi. S of Cache creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., & 8th vol. 6, 295, Feb. 1908

Lo´-pah-tah´-tah

Me´-wuk

Ko´-ne (=Me´-wuk) ranchria on Cosumnes River.

Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone.

Lo-pah-tah´-tah

Mokozumne village on Cosumnes river near timber (may have been Mewuk).—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 349, June 1907.

See also Lopotatimnes, Lapototot, Lopotalimnes, Sapototot, Sapotatumne, Lapototomney, Lapototomes

Lopas

Tribe near Smith River, Del Norte Co., Calif. — H.P. Heintzelman, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1857, 392, 1858.

[Card No. 1]

Lopillamillos — Habe-napo — Pomoan

Lopillamillos: "On the borders of Clear Lake lived the Lopillamillos or Lupilomis". --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 7, Mar. 30, 1860.

Lu-pi-yu-ma: Tuleyome name for Habe-napo, used by Maj. H. W. Wessells, escort to Reddick Mckee in 1851, for Clear Lake Indians of Big Valley (Kelsey Cr. region). --House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d. Sess., p. 60, 1857.

See Habe-napo
See also Loo-pu-yo-me, Lu-pa-yu-me, Lŭ-pŭ-yo-me, Lopilomis.

[Card No 2]

Lopillamillos Pomoan

· Lopillamillos: Tribe (erroneously shown) on E side Clear Lake, Calif.--
Bancroft, Native Races, I, on map opp. p. 322, 1874.

Lopillamillos or Lupilomis: Bancroft (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 451 (362), 1874.

Lopillamillos or Lupilomos.--"Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Mar.
30, 1860, San Francisco, Calif." (quoted by Barrett,
Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 195, 1908)

· Lopillamillos.--"Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and
So. Am.), 476, 1878" (Quoted by Powell. Linguistic
Families, p. 92, 1891 and wrongly referred by him
to the Moquelumnan Family [=Mewan]

Lopillamillos or Lupilomis: Barrett (quoting Taylor),
Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 195, 1908.

See Lŭ-pŭ-yo-me, Lupiyuma, Lu-pa-yu-ma

Lopolatimne [misprint] MÉ-WAN

· Lopolatimne.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.93, 1891.

See also Lopotatimnes,
See Lo-pah-tah'-tah

Lopotatimnes Mewuk? Mewan

Tribe or subtribe on east side Sacramento River, Calif. Name given J. D. Dana by Capt. Sutter in 1841. Word for water Keek. – Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped. p. 630, 1846.

By typographical error printed Lopstatimnes by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

Lopotalimnes.--Typographical error for Lopotatimnes, in Gallatin, Hale's Indians of NW America, Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc. II, 123, 1848.

See Lo'-pah-tah'-tah, Lopolatimne,
See also Sopotatumne

Lopstatimnes Error for Lopotatimnes Mewan
~~See Lo'-pah-tah'-tah~~ Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

See Lo'pahtah'tah

· Lopotatimni

Mewan

Lopotatimni. A division of the Miwok formerly living in Eldorado or Sacramento co., Cal.

Lapototot.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. **Lopotalimnes.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 123, 1848. **Lopotatimnes.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 630, 1846. **Lopstatimnes.**—Bancroft, op. cit. (misquoted from Hale). **Sapototot.**—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1. p. 774, **1907**

See Lo'-pah-tah'-tah

Lopotstimne

Lopotstimne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

·Lorenzo Yuman

· **Lorenzo.** A former Diegueño village N. E. of San Diego, Cal.—Hayes (1850) quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 458, (editions of 1874 and 1882.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 774, 1907

·Loretto See Monqui

Spanish name for Monqui tribe, which lived about the Mission of Loretto + extended thence south to La Paz. — Venegas, Hist. Calif. I, 53-56.

"The Loretto has two dialects, that of the Guaycuru and the Uchiti." — Prichard, Physical Hist. Mankind, V, 446, 1847 (after Venegas); quoted by ·Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, ·687, 1875 (spelling ·Loreto also).

·Loreto. —Bancroft (after Venegas), Native Races, I, ·557; 558 1874; III, ·687, 1875.

Tribe

Name Los Berros

Standard form Amuu

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

·Los Berros (or Amun) Chumashan

Name of later site of Purisima Mission, Calif., on north side of Rio de Santa Rosa, 1¼ league from old site called Alsacupi, Lalsacupi, or Salsacupi, mentioned in 1813.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 367, 1885 (ft. note).

·Also spelled Amúu.--Ibid.

·"Romero, Memorias, MS, 1, calls the old site Lompoc, and the new Las Flores."--Ibid.

Los Berros: Spanish name for final site of La Purisima Mission, called by the Natives Amuu.-- Introduction to Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See also Amuu, Ah-moo', Las Flores, Amun

Card 2

Los Bolbones

Los Bolbones: Record of 3 Indians (1813) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Cahuilla
~~Luiseno~~?

Los Coyotes

Spanish name of Indian Reservation + band in Southern California. - G. W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1888, 10, 1888. - Francisco Estudillo in Ibid for 1894, 123, 1895. - Ibid for 1895, 134, 1896. - Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897. (for 1893, 125, 126, 130, 1893. - Ibid)

Combines San Ignacio and San Isidro villages. - L. A. Wright in Ibid for 1903, 146, 1904.

Los Coyotes Indians: San Diego Co. "near the desert". - Riverside [Calif.] Press, Oct. 22, 1926.

Spanish name of Cahuilla village mentioned by Capt. H. S. Burton in 1856. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess, 117, 1857.

Kroeber gives the Luiseno name of Los Coyotes as Hulawona (Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 152, 1907.

See also - Coyotes, Los Cayotes.

Los Coyotes: Mentioned as Cahuilla village.--Capt. H.S.Burton, Letter to Maj. E.D.Townsend, dated San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856.--On file in 'Old Files Div.', Adjutant General's Office. No. P 58/53, 1856.

Cahuilla
~~Luiseno?~~

Los Cayotes Error for Los Coyotes
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1894, 119, 1895. – Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. – Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898 [tribe given as Cahuilla – previously as San Luis Rey].

"Los Cayotes was the name given by the Spaniards to the tribe which originally inhabited San Diego county." – Bancroft (after Hoffman), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Los Cayotes. – Dr. D. B. Hoffman. – San Francisco Medical Press, vol. V, 145, Jan. 1864.
Name applied to San Diego Indians (Diegueno or Kamme-i) under chief Juan Antonio who previously lived in hills north of Warner's Ranche. Two tribes are here confused by Dr. Hoffman.

See Los Coyotes
See also San Ignacio.

Los Cayotes Diegueno or Kam'me-i Yuman
Name used by Dr. D. B. Hoffman for Diegueno of San Diego. – San Francisco Medical Press, vol. V, 145, January 1864.

See Los Coyotes
See also San Ignacio

Losel See Lol-sel Patwin stock

Name of tribe in Long Valley, east of Clear Lake, Calif. (in their own language). – Palmer's Hist. Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. 34-36, 1881.

See Lol-sel

Diegueno

Los Conejos Yuman

Band or village about 7 miles from Capitan Grande. – Estelle Reel in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1906, 410, 1906.

Speak ~~northern~~ dialect of Diegueño. – Waterman, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Etn. VIII, 272, 1910.

See Conejos, Conajo

Los Mabequitos

Los Mabequitos: "Rancheria of the Mabequitos" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Lospè

Chumashan (?

Lospè: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (8 Indians). -- Registers 1799-1804; 1804-6; 1814; 1822; Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

See also Sojpé (typographical error)

Los Remedios — Olhonean

Los Remedios: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Ssupichum

Lōtceke — Athabaskan

Lōtceke [=Klo-tshĕh-kĕh]. --"Chilula" name for village in Bald Hills on E side Redwood Creek. [NE side Section 17, Township 7 N, Range 3 E]. -- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10 No.6, p. 275, April 1914.

Lōtcimne Athabaskan

[=Klō-tshĭm-mĕh]

Lōtcimne, —"Chilula" name meaning "small glade in" for former village on Redwood Creek, in Bald Hills about a mile upstream from their village of Nōlediñ and 75 yards E of Redwood Creek. --P. E. Goddard, Chilula Indians of NW Calif., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., vol. 10, no. 6, p. 273, 282, April 1914. [Goddard says in NW corner Section 22, Township 9 N, Range 2 E.]

Lo-too-ah'-me Lutuame

Modesse name for Klamath or Modok. Given me by Modesse at Big Bend Pit River in 1907.

See Lutuami, Loo-too-am-me,

Lototen[s] error for Tototen

Tribe in SW Oregon, possibly entering California in the Siskiyous etc. commonly called Rogue River Indians. – Bancroft, Native Races, I, 327, 1874. – also A.H. Keane in Appendix to Bates' Central America West Indies &c. 475, 1878 (given as a N. Calif. tribe).

See Tototen, Tototin, Tutoten, Totutime, Too-too-ton, &c

Lōtsxōtdawillindiñ — Athabaskan

Lōtsxōtdawillindiñ [Klōts-hōt-dah-wil-lin-ding].-- "Chilula" name meaning "prairie water flows down place" for summer camp in Bald Hills about a mile and a half E of Nolediñ [No-lĕh-ding] and a half of a mile W of the crest of the ridge. A hollow redwood tree was used as camping place. (Probably in W part Section 10, Township 9 N, Range 2 E). -- P.E.Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 277, April 1914

Louismanoc.-- Tribe given once in Book of Deaths, Sonoma Mission. Not mentioned elsewhere in Sonoma Mission Books. -- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

Louklumnes. -- Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846,88 (43 males & 45 females). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist.. of Calif.,1846-9, MS, Bancroft Library.

See Lucklumna

Lower Klamath See Klamath River Yurok

Common name in popular use for Pohlik or Yurok. also B.C. Whiting in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1871, 334, 1872. - Ibid for 1875, 66-67, 1875. - [Numerous refs. omitted.] - Ibid for 1895, 582, 1896. - Ibid for 1896, 538, 1897. - Ibid for 1902, 170, 1903.

Poh-lik or Lower Klamaths. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 59, 1905.

Lower Klamath Nation, or Poh-lik

Represented in council Oct.6,1851, at Durkee's Ferry, Calif., by the Wah-si, Cap-pel, Mo-ri-ohs, Sira-grins, and Pak-wan bands.--J.McKee, Sen.Ex.Doc.4, Spec.Sess. 1853, p.161, 1853. [The report by R. McKee (Ibid, 194), adds the Wetch-pec band, spellings Moor-i-ohs and Ser-a-goins.] (Wetch-peck given as Upper Klamath on p. 161.)

See Klamath Rivers.

Lower Lake Pomoan

Lower Lake: "A term applied loosely to that portion of the stock living in the vicinity of Little Lake, Lake County, Cal., and numbering 96 in 1910."--Dixon Census of Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska in 1910, p. 89, 1915.

Little Lake is error for Lower Lake.

Lower Lake: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 23, 1913.

Lower Klamath Indians, Lower Klamaths: Name used for Indians on Klamath River below mouth of Trinity.--War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt. 2, pp. 651 & 725, 1897.

Poh-liks or lower Klamath Indians: Mentioned as supertribe on Klamath River below junction with Trinity, signing treaty with Col. Redick McKee.--Daily Alta Calif., Nov. 8, 1851.

Low'-we-mŭl Me'-wuk

Mokozzumme rancheria on west side Cosumnes River opposite ~~Mi'-ă-man (Indian Slaugh House)~~. Given me by Chief Hunchup. Chn

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.349, June 1907.

Loxjoxpā

Loxjoxpā: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -? MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Loxxoxpan

See also Loxxoxpan, Locge? Loge?

Loxxoxpan

Loxxoxpan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Loxxoxpan ; Loxjoxpā.-- Mision La Soledad, Libro de Bautismos, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly same as Locge, Loge in same record.]

See also Loxjoxpa, Locge? Loge?

Löyam

Ennesen?

Löyam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission(11 Indians). Spellings: Löyam 7 times; Loyam 2; Lòoyam 1.-- Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Loyyan, Loiyan, Lòoyam

Loyume

Loyume: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (2 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Loyum: Spelling in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Loyyan Ennesen?

Loyyan, Loiyan: Rancheria "opposite San Benito" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Löyam or Lööyam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Loiyan, Löyam, Lööyam

Lpatpatsu

Lpatpatsu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, 1772-1823.

See Petpatsu.

Lpelipe

Lpelipe: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tpelipe

Lquelectò

Lquelectò: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS' 1772-1823.

See Gelecto.

Lqueletspe

Lqueletspe, Lquelechpe: Spellings for rancheria in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sgelètspe

Lquichecxe

Lquichecxe: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Quichechs

Lsoskiquihe

Lsoskiquihe: Rancheria "near La Asumpcion" and "called La Asumpcion" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Lsoskiquihe; Csosquiquie; Sososquiquia; Sossosquique; Ksosquiquie or Santa Ysabel, Sosquiquie; Choisquiquie.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Ltagtcebi' Athapaskan

Ltagtcebi': Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setakaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River about 2 miles above Horseshoe Bend.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20,

abt 3/4 mile below Natoikot cr.

Ltequie

Ltequie: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tsquieu.

Ltexmu

Ltexmu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823..

See also Teymaw?

Ltipexpa

Ltipexpa: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tipexpa

Ltipu

Ltipu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tipu

Ltue

Ltue: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Ltue 3 times; Ltùe 1; Thue 1.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

See also Thue

Diegueno

Lu-ah-pi

Yuman

Diegueno village mentioned in Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Jan. 7, 1852. - 18 Calif. Treaties, June 1852. Senate reprint p. 43, Jan. 1905.

See also Su-ah-pi.

Luasa

Luasa: Rancheria "near Buenavista in the Tulares" mentioned (1816) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Lucayasta Olhonean

Katlendarucas rancheria on Pajaro river, or between it and Salinas river, Calif. (1774-1787) --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No 9, April 20, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

See also Lukiasta

Luccha

Luccha, Lucha: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Luecha

Lucé

Lucé: Rancheria in the 'tular' [tule marshes] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lucha

Luccha, Lucha: Spellings in San José Mission Register (2 women). -- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library

See Luecha

See also Luchasmi?

Luchasmi Olhonean

Rancheria ~~formerly near~~ tributary to Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.--Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Luchasme: Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Mallin Luchasmi, Lucha? Luccha? Luchasme

Luchasmi Olhonean

Luchasmi. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p.777, 1907**

Luchimac

Luchimac: ~~Spelling given~~ Rancheria mentioned once in Book of Deaths, Sonoma Mission. Not mentioned elsewhere in Sonoma Mission Books.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

Lucluc

Rancheria some 28 leagues easterly from San Luis Obispo, visited by Martinez on an expedition to Lake Tulare Lake Valley in 1816.-- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 327, 1885 (ft. note).

Lucucuxaxla

Lucucuxaxla: Rancheria mentioned once (1803) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Lucupe

Lucupe: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Llecupe

Lucuyumu — Chumashan

Former rancheria located by Taylor (Calif.Farmer, Aug.21, 1863) in Santa Cruz Island, Calif., "dated Nov. 1816."--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Lacayamu?

Luecheas

Tribe or band east of San Jose Mission in 1805.--Bancroft (after Prov.St.Pap., MS), Hist. Calif., II, 34 ft.note, 1885.

Loechas.--"lived 14 leagues east of the mission".--Ibid, after Amador MS.

Los Luechas: Mentioned (81 Indians) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Luecha: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (26 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Over

See also Loechas

Lucha, Luccha: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--
Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission,
erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS,
Bancroft Library.

Luege

Luege: Rancheria "on the road from Las Gallinas" mentioned in Bock of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lehueje

Lueje

Lueje: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Lehueje

Luesinille: Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) on overland journey between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, located in Las Flores.--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 55, 1795, Bancroft Library.

Luiseño?

Luguas

Luguas: Rancheria visited by Grijalva in aug 1795, 3 leagues (9 mi) from the valley Escha on overland journey between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano.--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 55, 1795, Bancroft Library. In Warner Valley.

Lugups

Chumashan

Lugups. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863); perhaps the same as Luupch, q. v.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 777, 1907

Lupah?

Lugups

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.
--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Lùgups: Rancheria on Santa Cruz Island mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Luianeglua

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Olhonean

Luidneg

Luidneg. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 777, 1907

Luidneg

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylot, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Luijta

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near ~~site of~~ or tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.--Bancroft (after Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863) in Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Lintja

·Luisenians See Luiseño

Spelling given by C. J. Couts in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 791, 1857.

Shoshonean

·Luiseño

Spanish-Mexican name for Indians of Mission San Luis Rey; now generally used for a tribe or group of tribes of remote linguistic affinities living mainly from the valley of San Luis Rey river northward.

The best account is that of Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 145-149, 1907. (Distribution given in some detail.) See also Kroeber, A Mission Record of the California Indians, 6-10, 1908.

Luiseño

Luiseño

Luiseño. The southernmost Shoshonean division in California, which received its name from San Luis Rey, the most important Spanish mission in the territory of these people. They form one linguistic group with the Aguas Calientes, Juaneños, and Kawia. They extended along the coast from between San Onofre and Las Animas crs., far enough s. to include Aguas Hedionda, San Marcos, Escondido, and Valley Center. Inland they extended N. beyond San Jacinto r., and into Temescal cr.; but they were cut off from the San Jacinto divide by the Diegueños, Aguas Calientes, Kawia, and Serranos. The former inhabitants of San Clemente id. also are said to have been Luiseños, and the same was possibly the case with those of San Nicolas id. Their population was given in 1856 (Ind. Aff. Rep., 243) as between 2,500 and 2,800; in 1870, as 1,299; in 1885, as 1,142. Most of them were subsequently placed on small reservations included under the Mission Tule River agency, and no separate tribal count has been made. Their villages, past and present, are Ahuanga, Apeche, Bruno's Village, La Joya, Las Flores, Pala, Pauma, Pedro's Village, (?) Potrero, Rincon, Saboba, San Luis Rey (mission), Santa Margarita (?), Temecula, and Wahoma. Taylor (Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860) gives the following list of villages in the neighborhood of San Luis Rey mission, some of which may be identical with those here recorded: Cenyowpreskel, Ehutewa, Enekelkawa, Hamechuwa, Hatawa, Hepowwoo, Itaywiy, Itukemuk, Milkwanen, Mokaskel, and Mootaeyuhew. 777-8

Ghecham.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (from Ghech, native name of San Luis Rey mission, and sometimes appears to be applied to themselves). **Kechi.**—Gatschet in Wheeler Surv. Rep., VII, 413, 1879. **Kechis.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 108, 1855. **Khecham.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (alternative for Ghecham). **San Louis Indians.**—Winder in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 124, 1857. **San Luisenians.**—Couts quoted by Henley in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 240, 1857. **San Luiseños.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 460, 1882. **San Luisieños.**—Ibid. **San Luis Rey** [tribe].—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1871, 682, 1872.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 777-8, 1907

Luiseño — Shoshonean

Luiseño:—W. D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthrop., Vol. 29, No. 1 (much information pp. 9, 18-19, 33, &c). ~~Jan.~~ Mar. 1927.

Luiseño:--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif.; territory, clans, & customs pp. 274-324, map p. 275, May 1925.

~~See also Tilgini, Tixitini, Tixtini~~

Luiseño.--Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 12, 367, May 1917.

"Luiseno" Chumashan

Luiseno: Used by de la Cuesta for language of San Luis Obispo Mission.--Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS Bancroft Library [unpaged, p.53 our copy], 1821-1837.

? See also Tilgini, Tixlini, Tixilini

Luiseño-Cahuilla group

"The Luiseño-Cahuilla group includes the Luiseño of the vicinity of Mission San Luis Rey and north to San Jacinto; the Juaneño of Mission San Juan Capis-trano; the Cahuilla, mainly on the eastern side of the San Jacinto range; and a small body of people, known as Agua Caliente, at the head waters of San Luis Rey river in San Diego county". - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., vol. 4, 100-101, 1907. Ibid. 145

Luisenos

Dr. Thomas Coulter, in a paper before the Royal Geog. Soc. of London, March 9, 1835, spoke of the Indians of San Luis Rey Mission as "Luisenos."--Thomas Coulter, Notes on Upper Calif., in Jour. of Royal Geog. Soc. of London, V, 67, 1835.

Lujanisuissilac

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly tributary to Santa Inez Mission, Calif. Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Lukahs

Mewan

Tribe on reservation between Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, Calif., in 1851. — ~~Johnston~~ W. M. Ryer, Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 20, 1852. (Doubtless misprint for Sukahs)

See also Succaah, Suk-kah-ah

Lukaiasta

Olhonean

Lukaiasta. A former village of the Kalindaruk division of the Costanoan family, connected with San Carlos mission, Cal.

Lucayasta.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. *778*, 1907

See also Lucayasta

Tribe

Name Luktikai

Standard form An-i-a-pa

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☒ island

Source

Identification and remarks

Luktikai Chumashan

Luktikai.-- Name of Anacapa Island in language of Santa Cruz Islander (Chumashan). -- MS Vocabulary obtained by A. Pinart from a native of Santa Cruz Island found at San Buenaventura in 1878. MS No. 34988, Bancroft Library

See also An-i-a-pa

Lukup

Tongvan

Lukup: Name given by Luiseno informant for Las Bolsas.--
Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif.
Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 144, 1907.

We-shum' tat'-tah

~~Lu'li~~

Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, South-
ern dialect, on the Miller ranch in Dry creek valley
on E bank of creek about 1 1/2 mi. NW of Healdsburg.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 219, Feb. 1908

Mewan ? ?
Pomo

Lūmentákala

Old village mentioned by Barrett as indefinately located in hills forming the divide between Sonoma and Santa Rosa creeks, "and at a point probably a short distance south of the Pomo-Moquelumnan interstock boundary".-- Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 314, 1908.

This village must have been either Lekahtewut (Mewan) or ~~Kikhalmara~~ We-shum-Pat-tah (Pomo).- Kroeber.

Lumeyomi

Lumeyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (9 Indians): Limeyomi 4 times; Lineyomi 1; Lumeyomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Limeyomi, Lineyomi

Lumpoc: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Lompoc

Lumpocs

Lumpocs -- Jesse D. Mason, History of Santa Barbara Co. 27, Oakland, 1883.

Lumpòc: Rancheria mentioned once (1788) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Lompoc, Salsacupi, Alsacupi

Luoyomi

Luoyomi, Loyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (2 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Loyomi , Loyum

Luoyomi

Luoyomi, Loyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (2 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Loyum: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 woman).- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See also Loyomi , Loyum

Lupay

Lupay: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (3 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

·Lu-pa-yu-ma

Pomo

Name (meaning 'stone house') used by Indians of Coyote Valley on Eutah Creek for Clear Lake Indians.-Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 110, 1853.

·Lupuyama: "The Lake Miwok translated the word [Habenapo] into Lupuyama."--Kroeber, Handbook Indians Calif., p. 232, 1925.

See also Loo-pŭ-yo-me, Lu-pi-yu-ma, Supuyomi (misprint)

Lupetca

Lupetca: Rancheria of the Pagsines mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1797).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Lupilomis or Lopillamillos

Pomo

Tribe on Clear Lake. - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 30, 1860; -Bancroft (after Taylor) in Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 451, 1874. (Lupillomi Ranch named for tribe).

See Lu-pa-yo-me, Loo-pŭ-yo-me, Supuyomi. Lupuyomi

Lu-pi-yu-ma

Pomo

Name applied to Clear Lake Indians of Big Valley (Kelsey Cr. region) in 1851 by Major H.W. Wessells, who had command of a detachment of 36 soldiers accompanying (as escort) Redick McKee Indian Treaty Commr. to Clear Lake the middle of August 1851. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. p.60, 1857.

See also Lu-pa-yu-ma, Loo-pŭ-yo-me, Supuyomi, Lupuyomi
Lopillamillos

Luppoyomi

Pomo

Luppoyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (57 Indians): Lupuyomi 15 times; Luppoyomi 9; Lupucyomi 2.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Loo-pŭ-yo-me Lupucyomi, Lu-pi-yu-ma, Lupuyomi
See also Lu-pa-yu-ma, Lopillamillos, Lupilomis,

Lups Chumashan

Lups: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Luupsh

Lupualicyomi Chamiethn? Yuman

Lupualic: Spellings for rancheria near Bodega in Book of Baptisms, Mission San Rafael (16 Indians): Lupualic 7 times; "Lupualic cerca de la Bodega" 1; Lupualit 2; "Nacion Lupualicyomi" 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also
Lupualit, Lupualicyomi, Lupualic

Lupucyomi

Lupucyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (57 Indians): Lupuyomi 15 times; Luppoyomi 9; Lupucyomi 2.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Loo-pŭ-yo-me Lupuyomi,Lu-pi-yu-ma
See also Lu-pa-yu-ma,Lopillamillos,Lupilomis,Luppoyomi,

Merriam ?

Lupuyomi Pomo

Lupuyomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (57 Indians): Lupuyomi 15 times; Luppoyomi 9; Lupucyomi 2.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Loo-pŭ-yo-me Luppoyomi, Lupucyomi,Lu-pi-yu-ma
See also Lu-pa-yu-ma, Lopillamillos, Lupilomis,

Lupuyomi Pomo

Lupuyomi: 'Tribe' near Clear Lake ~~and farther north~~. Name means 'stone (lup) town (yomi)'.--- Salvador Vallejo, Origin de los Indios de California, MS, Bancroft Library, p. 8, 1875.

Another of these names in Excelsior valley [Tulegomelul] 2 or 3 miles south of Lower Lake. — Cram

See Loo-pŭ-yo-me
See also Lu-pa-yu-ma, Lopillamillos, Lupilomis,

Luiseno

Luque

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) ~~in vicinity of~~ on overland expd. from San Diego to Capistrano, Calif., "speaking language of San Juan."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 563 (footnote), 1884. Three leagues from Tacupin [=Hakupin =Warner Valley] on route toward Capistrano. Place evidently on upper part San Luis Rey River, near Pauma.

Luque: Rancheria visited by Grijalva (August 1795) 3 leagues from Tacupin on overland journey between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. "The language of San Juan is spoken."--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 55, 1795, Bancroft Library.

Lutijlog Chumashan (?)

Lutijlog: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (2 Indians). Spellings: Lutijlog in Register, 1799-1804; Lutiglog in Register 1804-6.

Lutmáwi Modok Lutuamian

Lutmáwi and Lutuámi: Given by Gatschet as names for Modok Indians in different dialects of Pit River Indians.-- A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.Amer.Ethn.,Vol.2, Pt. 1, p. xxxiv, 1890.

See Loo-too-ah'-me
See also Lutuam, Lutumani, Lutuanis, Lutñami

Lutuam = Modok

The Lit. Rivers call them Madok Lutuam. — Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 165, 1877.

See Lutuami, Loo-too-ah'-me,

LUTUAMAN Lutuamian

Family name. — Mooney, Linguistic Families of Ind. Tribes North of Mexico, p. 1, 1885.

Written LUTUAMIAN by Powell in 1891. — Linguistic Families, p. 89, 1891.

Lutuami (or Klamath) See Loo-too-am'-me

Tribe in Klamath Lake region in NE California and adjoining part of southern Oregon (mainly in Oregon).

Hale in 1846 stated that their name for their own tribe is Lutuami; that the Chinooks call them Tlamatl; the Whites Clamet. - Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped. (1846; vol. vi, p. 218, and quoted by Bancroft, Native Races of Pac. States, I, pp. 327, 444, 1874.

Name spelled as above (Lutuami) on Wilkes' map of the Oregon Territory in 1841; and Fremont's map of Oregon and Upper California, 1848; Bancroft, Ibid, III, 640 (ftnote), 1875.

The Fall River Achomawhee use the name Loo-too-am'-me for the Modoc of the Tule Lake + Goose Lake country - Cram Vocab. obtained by Lyibles in 1861-62.

See Loo-too-ah'-me

[Card 2]

Lutuami Modok Lutuamian

Lutuami and Lutmawi: Given by Gatschet as names for Modok Indians in different dialects of the Pit River Indians.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer. Ethn., Vol.2, Pt. 1, p. xxxiv, 1890.

·Lutuamian Family

Lutooamian

Lutuamian Family. A linguistic family consisting of two branches, the Klamath and the Modoc (q. v.), residing in s. w. Oregon E. of the Cascade range and along the California border. Their former boundary extended from the Cascades to the headwaters of Pit and McCloud rs., thence E. to Goose lake, thence N. to lat. 44°, and thence w. to the Cascades. The more permanent settlements of the family were on the shores of Klamath lakes, Tule lake, and Lost r., the remainder of the territory which they claimed being hunting ground. In 1864 both divisions of the family entered into a treaty with the United States whereby they ceded the greater part of their lands to the Government and were placed on Klamath res. in Oregon. It was an attempt on the part of the Modoc to return to their former seat on the California frontier that brought about the Modoc war of 1872–73 (see *Kintpuash*). The climate and productions of their country were most favorable, edible roots and berries were plentiful, and the region abounded in game and fish. As a consequence the tribes were fairly sedentary and seem to have made no extensive migrations. They were not particularly warlike, though the Modoc had frequent struggles with the tribes to the s., and after the coming of the whites resisted the aggressions of the latter with persistence and fierceness.

Slavery seems to have been an institution of long standing, and the Modoc, assisted by the Klamath, made annual raids on the Indians of Pit r. for the capture of slaves, whom they either retained for themselves or bartered with the Chinook of Columbia r. The habitations were formerly of logs, covered with mud and circular in shape, a type of building which is still occasionally seen on the reservation. The women were noted as expert basket weavers. No trace of a clan or gentile system has been discovered among them. The family organization is a loose one and inheritance is in the male line. The language spoken by the two divisions of the Lutuamian family is ordinarily called Klamath, and while there are dialectic differences between the speech of the Klamath proper and the Modoc, they are so slight that they may be disregarded. The Lutuamian language is apparently entirely independent, though further study may disclose relationship with the Shahaptian. (L. F.)

·**Clamets.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 218, 569, 1846 (alternative of Lutuami). ·**Klamath.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 164, 1877 (used for family). ·**Lutnami.**—Irving, Astoria, map, 1849. ·**Lutuami.**—Hale, op. cit., 199, 204. ·**Lutuanis.**—Domenech, Deserts of N. A., I, 442, 1860. ·**Lutumani.**—Latham, Opuscula, 341, 1860 (misprint). **Luturim.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (misprint).

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 778-9, 1907

(over)

Lutuanis (typog. error for Lutuami) Lutuamian

Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N.Amer., Vol. I, 442, 1860 (mention only - no data).

Written Litnanies, Ibid, I, 88, 1860.

See Lutuami, Loo-too-ah'-me,

Máklaks.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxiii, 1890 (collective name for Klamath and Modoc). **Sutuami.**—Medill in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 7, 1848 (misquoted from Hale). **Tlamatl.**—Hale, op. cit., 218, 569 (alternative of Lutuami).

Lutumani (typog. error for Lutuami) Lutuamian ~~KLAMATH & MODOC~~

Lutumani.-- Latham. Opuscula, p.341, 1860 [Mentions Hale's vocabularies of Lutuami, Palaik, and Shasti as only specimens of languages common to Calif. and Oregon.]

Luturim Lutuamian

"Family" given as Luturim, and "language" as that of the Clamets [=Klamath], by Gallatin, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 402, 1853.

Luupch Chumashan

Luupch. A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Cf. *Lugups.*

Luúptc.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 779, 1907

Lugups?

See also Luúptc

Luupsh Chumashan

Luupsh: Rancheria "on the opposite island called by the natives Minagua" [Santa Cruz Island] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (49 Indians). Spellings: Luupsh 22 times; Lups 5 times; Luups 8 times .-- Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Luupsh, Lups: Rancheria tributary to SanBuenaventura Mission on the opposite island[Santa Cruz].-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

Lu-úptc [pronounced Lu-upch]: Former rancheria on Santa Cruz Island between E point and large harbor.-- MS Vocabulary obtained By H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Lu upsh, quoted from educated

[OVER]

See also Luupch, Luúptc, Lu-uptc, Lu upsh,

halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Lupus: Rancheria "on the island of Enemes" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (2 Indians). Spellings Lupus, Lùgups.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Luupsch: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459,1874.

[OVER]

Luvus

Serrano name for "place or tribe south, in vicinity of Cahuilla reservation". This does not have the appearance of a Serrano word."

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol. 8, June 1908. 35.

Ly

Ly: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Lit?

Lybaitos Win Wintoon

Tribe in Suisun Valley, Solano Co., Calif., visited by Altimira in 1823. "The Lybaitos lived about 3 leagues beyond [NE] the Hulatos, or Ulatos."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 498, 1885 (ft. note).

1885 after Altimira 1823

Lybaitos: Mention only (from Bancroft). --W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of Calif. Delta Region, p. 130, Nov. 13, 1926.

See also Lī'wai, Libaytos

Lysol Ennesen

Lysol: Rancheria on E side Salinas in canyon in which village of San Lucas is located, mentioned in Book of Baptisms San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lizul

See also Lizul, Lezzol,

Ma'a Karok Karok

Ma'a: Given by Waterman as Polikla name for Karok town "on Salmon River" (p. 188), but shown on his map as on east side Klamath river a little below mouth of Salmon. --T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 25, May 31, 1920.

Note.-- The Karok village at the point indicated on Waterman's map is Ah-sow-oo-e. -cam.

Mä'äts [=Mä̆ch-ä̆ts] Ner-er-ner Poliklan

Mä'äts: Polikla name for their village on east side of southern third of Big Lagoon.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 265 & maps opposite pp. 226 & 262, May 31, 1920.

Ma'ats.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9 , 1925

Maauelen

Yokut?

Maauelen: Rancheria 30 leagues E of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Macauelo

See also Macauelo

Mabō´tōn

Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, location indefinite, probably 1 1/2 mi. a little S of E of Whitehall.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178, Feb. 1908

ETHNO GEOG. POMO.

· Macá 1 (~~macá'l~~)(mashahl') Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in Mts. SW of Rancheria creek ~~and at point~~ about 2 3/4 mi. a little N of W of Yorkville. ~~There was large field containing grasses and other vegetable foods. This was also hunting camp.~~

ETHNO - GEOG POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 182, Feb. 1908

Barrett gives another of same name (of Northern Dialect Pomo) on ridge between Russian & Navarro rivers. - Ibid 154.

· maca'l (= mah-shah'l) Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western slope near ~~the~~ summit of ~~the~~ range separating Russian river and Navarro river drainages, probably about 4 1/4 mi. east-northeast of Boonville; about 2 mi. due east of ranch house on Singley ranch, which is on Soda creek about 2 mi. northeast of Boonville.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 154, Feb. 1908

Barrett gives another village of same name (of Central Dialect Pomo) in its SW of Rancheria Creek 2 3/4 miles a little N of W of Yorkville. - Ibid, 182.

Macalachopos

Macalachopos: Racheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spellings in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Macalachopos, Macalasopoj. Spellings in Book of Baptisms Macalachopos, Macalasopos. .-- Misicn La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Macalasopoj, Macalasopos.

Macamo

Chumashan

Macamo. A former Chumashan village on San Lucas id., Cal.; so named by Cabrillo in 1542.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 779 **, 1907**

See also Macano

Macamo Chumashan

Macamo.-- Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo in 1542 on one of the Sta. Barbara Ids. named by Cabrillo San Lucas [probably Santa Cruz].-- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Macamo.--Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 307,1879 (after B. Smith). Think, the Island Santa Rosa

Macano.-- Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. 319, 1876 (misprint after B. Smith). "Probably San Miguel".

Macamo. -- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (after B. Smith). Refers it to San Lucas or Santa Cruz Id.

Macamo. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 72, 1884 (after B. Smith). "Apparently Santa Rosa".

Macamo.-- Eisen, Acct. of Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 10, 1904 (after Archaeology Wheeler Survey). Refers it on Santa Cruz Id.

See also Macano

ma'canena (= mah'-shah-ne-nah) Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on northwest bank of North Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river about 7 mi. from its confluence with main stream. From ma, ground, cane', sweat-house, and na or wina', on top of.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 164, Feb. 1908

Macanlan

Macanlan: Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Macano

Chumashan

Indian village on ~~San Miguel~~ Santa Rosa Island, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Yarrow, Rept Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append.H.p319,1876. Spelled Macamo by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage ~~in 1542~~.--Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879.

See also Macamo

Macasomy

Cosumnes R. also called Tahualmes and Macasomy.--Bancroft, Hist. of Cal., V, 106, 1886 (footnote).

Macauelo Yokut

Macauelo: Rancheria 30 leagues E of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books. Spellings in Book of Baptisms Macauelo, 2 times in 1812. Spellings in Marriage Records: Macauelo 2 times; "Macauelo to the E"; Maauelen E of this mission, about 30 leagues away."--Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Maauelen, Macaulat, Macula

Macaulat

Macaulat: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Bapsisms, San Miguel Mission. Spellings; Macaulat, Macüla. -- Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Macula, Macauelo

MacCloud

Wintoon

MacCloud: --Tribe in northern California.--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902.

McCloud's river Indians: Mentioned in Coloma Empire County Argus, May 6, 1854 (from Shasta Courier).

McCloud: Tribe mentioned in Red Bluff Semi-weekly Independent, Nov. 1, 1861; also May 23, 1864. [Geog. name only.]

Macguevi

Macguevi: ~~Spelling occurring~~ Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Machacos Mewan

"The Machacos occupied the Mokelumne River to Campo Seco". - G.D. Mason, Hist. Amador Co., 256, Oakland, Calif. 1881.

Mä-chä́-kos: "In 1850 their rancherees lined both banks [Mokelumne River] from Athearn's to the hills about Campo Seco. They numbered then about 2000; now only about 40 or 50 are alive. Al-wi-no, their chief, is now about 80 years of age, is still erect, and standing 6 ft 4 in." History of San Joaquin Co. by Col. F.T. Gilbert, 14, Oakland, 1879.

Yachekoi Yatchakumna: Machatos

Macharos [misprint for Machacos?] Mewan

The Mo-kel-kos "were divided into 3 tribes, known as the Mokelkos, the Lalos, and the Macharos."-- Geo.H. Tinkham, History of Stockton, San Francisco, 21, 1880.

Machacos, Macha-kos, Yacheko,

Mac-ha'-ve See Mohave

Abbreviated form for A-mac-ha-ve, the original name of the Mohaves, as used by themselves. (on map drawn by Yuma Indian) --Whipple, Pacific RR Repts. III, pt.3,p 16; 102 (spelled A-moc-ha'-ve), 1856.

Mac-há-vès Mohave Yuman

Tribe located on east bank of Colorado River, a little above Bill Williams Fork, on map drawn by Yuma Indian. --Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol. IIId [Pt. 3], p.16, 1856.

Mac-há-vìs Mohave Yuman

On Feb. 21, 1854, Whipple learned "that war, or some other calamity, had visited all the Indians of the Colorado from the Gulf upwards, viz: the Cocopás, Co-moyéis, Cuchans, Ya-va-páis, Chem-e-huè-vìs, Mac-há-vìs, Ca-hual-chitz, Mat-hát-e-vatch, and Hual-páich."—Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III [pt. 1] p.110, 1856.

See Mohave

Machayto

Mewan

One of the 9 villages originally in Yosemite Valley. — Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 333, April 1873.

Tribe Miwok

Name Machemne

Standard form Amuchenne

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Machemne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (13 Indians). Spellings: Machemne, Machén, Maché Omuchamne, Omochomne, Amuchamne, Amuchomne.--Mision de San José, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1830-1859.

Machemne, Macemne, Amuchemne, Amuchamne, Amuchomne, Omuchamne: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Machemne

Machemne, Macemne: Spellings in San José Mission Register (8 Indians). Spelling Machemne 7 times; Macemne 1.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mission San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

[Note: Undoubtedly same as Amuchemne, Amuchamne, Amuchomne (6 Indians); and Omuchamne (1 Indian) in same Register.]

See also matchemne, Amuchemne, Amuchamne, Amuchomne, Omuchamne, Macemne

· Machemni

Mewan

• **Machemni.** A division of the Miwok who lived between Cosumnes and Mokelumne rs., in Eldorado and Amador cos., Cal.

Matchemnes.—Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 630, 1846. • **Omatchamne.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. • **Omochumnies.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. • **Omutchamne.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. • **Omutchumnes.**—Hale, op. cit.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 781**, 1907**

See Oo-moo'-chah (tribe village) and O-mŭ-tchum'-ne (tribe people)

· Macheto

Mewan

· **Macheto.** A former village of the Awani at the foot of Indian canyon, Yosemite valley, Mariposa co., Cal.

Machayto.—Powers in Overland Mo., x, 333, 1874. **Ma-che'-to.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 365, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 781**, 1907**

Machoopda Mitch-ōp-do Midoo

Machoopda: Name published in Chico Record (Chico, Calif.), Nov. 7, 1929, and in Chico Enterprize of same date. Meeting of Chico Art Club devoted to story of local Indians and exhibition of implements and clothing.

See Mitch-ōp-do

See also Me-chōp-do and so on.

Ma-chuck-nas Midoo

Tribe in Sacramento Valley, Calif., near Potter's ranch. Numbered 90 in 1850.- Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Congress, 2d Sess. 124, 1850. Also Johnston, in Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p45, 1853. Visited by Capt. H. Day in June 1850 on Feather River (name spelled Ma-chuc-na).- Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Sess. 1853, 39.

Spelled Wa-chuck-nas in reprint of Adam Johnston's article, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affr. for 1850, 93, 1850.

Ma-chucks: Given by Adam Johnson in 1850 as tribe (numbering 70-90) in same valley with Erskines tribe who, Johnson says, lived on Butte Creek near Lawson's Ranch.- Sacramento Daily Transcript, August 17, 1850.

See also Ma-chuc-na, Wa-chuck-nas, Ma-chuk-na, Mi-chop-da, Mi-cho-apdos, Mechoopka

Macjapapichal

Macjapapichal: Rancheria mentioned (1817) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Macjave Yuman

Macjave.—Julius Froebel states that while at a place below Tucson, in 1854, a Cocomaricopa told him that "the Pimas & the Cocomaricopas had agreed with 2 other tribes, the Cocopá & the Quejuen, to maintain themselves by agriculture; & that 5 other tribes, less peacefully disposed, the Apaches, Macjave, Simojueves, Comedás, & Cuchian, were their confederate enemies." —Julius Froebel: Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, & the Far West, 511, 1859.

See Mohave

McLoud

Wintoon

McLoud: Report of union against whites between "McLoud, Pitt River, Sacramento and Cow Creek Indians".-- San Francisco 'Daily Town Talk', April 23, 1856 (from Shasta Courier).

See also MacCloud, McCloud's river Indians

Macnoc

Macnoc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matnoc.

Tribe Kamia

Name Macocop

Standard form Amaccacoc

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Ms., Mission de San Diego, 1769-1822,

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians).

Macocop Kam-me-i Yuman

Macocop: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Amaccacoc

Macpanac

Macpanac: Rancheria mentioned twice in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS,1769-1822.

Macpuhuau Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Macpuhuau, Macpoguagui, Macpagua : Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Metpaguau

Macsinum

Olhonean

Macsinum. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 783, 1907

Macsinum

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Macsinum: Rancheria mentioned (in 1780) in Libro primero de
Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Mactac Kam-me-i ? ? Yuman

Mactac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Majatat.

Mactati Yuman

Mactati. A former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.
Mactati.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 254, 1884. Magtate.—Ibid. San Miguel.—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 783, 1907

Mactati (or Magtate) Diegueño

Yuman

Former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, Calif., in 1775.
(--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 254, Pr. note 1884, after Ortega.
(Took part in attack on mission, Nov. 4, 1775.)

See also San Miguel

Tribe Kamia

Name Macucoc

Standard form Amaccacoc

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Ms., Mission de San Diego, 1769-1822.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians).

Macucoc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Amaccacoc.

Macùla

Macùla: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission. Spellings: Macùla, Macaulat. -- Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Macaulat, Macauelo

Madden Farm Reservation Indians

"Madden Farm Reservation Indians, see Tule River Reservation Indians".-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2, p.956, 1899 [publ.1901]. Same form on p.814.

See Tule River Reservation

Below Blue Lake Pahtewat - Soolahteluk
Above Blue Lake - - Athapaskan

Mad River Indians

Mad River Indians: Name applied to Indians living on Mad River.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, pp. 238, 1001, 1897; Ibid, Pt. 2, p.806, 1897.

Mad River Indians.--Mentioned in San Francisco Weekly Herald, May 17, 1860.

Mad River Indians.--Marysville Weekly Express, July 10, 1858.
(from Trinity Journal.)

·Mad River Indians

Soolahteluk

Name applied to a band living in rancheria near mouth of Mad River, northern Calif., in 1851.--J. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, p. 155, 1853. ("immediate neighborhood of the mouth of the river".)

See Pah'-tŏ-waht, Pat-a-wat

Madsesmon

Ennesen

Madsesmon: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-? MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Mad-shui-nui Kah-chi'-ah Pomoan

Indian name for original site of Fort Ross, established by the Russians in 1812, "some 18 miles above Bodega Bay" Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 298, 1885.

Mad-shui-nui, Mad-shui-mui: Spellings by Thompson for Indian name for site of Fort Ross.-- R. A. Thompson, Russian Settlement in California, p. 4, 1896. Also Barrett (based on Thompson), Ethno-Geog Pomo, 231, Feb. 25, 1908

Magapoau Kam'-me-i Yuman

Magapoau: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Metpaguau

Magdalena

Magdalena. A former Spanish mission among the Indians of Lower California; consolidated with the mission of San Ignacio Kadakaman and abandoned prior to 1740. Distinct from Santa María Magdalena in the N.—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., III, 19, 1783; Taylor in Browne's Res. Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1869.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 783, 1907

Magma

Rancheria west of Sacramento Valley, Calif., visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Arguello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 448, 1885. (After Ordaz MS Diary). On returning along Coast Ranges to San Rafael from expedition up the Sacramento.

Magma: Tribe having 5 converts at San Rafael Mission in 1822.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Magma: Rancheria visited by Arguello in 1821 among Coast Ranges on return to San Rafael from expedition up the Sacramento.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 185, 1806-1821.

Makahmo?

(over)

2 leagues S of Chiyasayacume. That afternoon they arrived "at a valley to which we gave the name of Buena Esperenza in which neighborhood there was an arroyo that we named San Ygnacio, where we camped for the night."--Ibid.

Magneles

Mewan

Spelling of Mokelumne R. on Wilkes' map, 1841. Reproduced in Bancroft, History ~~of~~ Calif., IV, 244, 1886.

See also Mogueles.

"Mag. Reading Wintoons"

Wintoon

"Vocabulary taken about 1852, by Adam Johns[t]on, and published in Schoolcraft, IV, p. 414." - Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 160, March 1877.

Of course refers to band on Major Readings place on Cow Creek, East ~~side~~ of Sacramento River, between Red Bluff and Redding. - Cam

See also Reading's Indians

Diegueño

"Magtate or San Miguel" Yuman

Former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, Calif., in 1775. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 253, fr. note 1884, after Ortega. (Took part in attack on mission, Nov. 4, 1775.)

"Magtate or Mactati." --Ibid, 254. (Oroche, chief.)

See also San Miguel, Mactati, Majatat, Mattat, Matac, Mactac

Magueya

Magueya: Rancheria mentioned (1797) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Ma-ha-hal Chumashan

·Ma-ha-hal: Former rancheria in interior southern Ventura County at place called San Cayetano.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling ·Majajal, quoted from educated halfbreed. Henshaw also uses spelling Ma ha-ʿha ʿhe. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mahahal, Majajal, Ma ha-ʿha ʿhe

Mahahal Chumashan

Mahahal. A former Chumashan village on San Cayetano ranch, Ventura co., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 786 **, 1907**

·Mah'-ah-hi'-tum chut'-te Me-tum'-mah Pomoan

(meaning 'Food stick standing village')

·Mah'-ah-hi'-tum chut'-te: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah for ~~their~~ big summer camp a half mile east of Bechtel's place and 1 or 1-1/4 mile southeast of Willets, in the flat of the valley close to the hills on the east side. There was a big dance-house here consisting of a brush fence 5 or 6 feet high without roof. Several tribes met here to dance and have a good time, caping here for three months -- from June to the end of August.--

·Mahaos See Mohave

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

Ma-ha-os.--One of the 5 Yuman tribes.--Ludewig, Am.Aboriginal Languages, 205, 1858.

See also Ma-ha-os

Mah-bah'-tĕ Kah-chi'-ah Pomoan

·Mah-bah'-tĕ: Kah-chi'-ah name for their former village at Harm Noble's ranch, about 4 miles (air line) S of Taber Ranch.--

·Mah'-chah-tah Mah-to' po'-mah Pomoan

Mah'-chah-tah: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tumemah (of Little Lake Valley) for Sherwood Valley rancheria 1/2 mile east of Sherwood Station. Big rancheria.--

Said to mean "between two hills". ?

See also matcata

Mah-chā'-tŏh | Mew'-wah | Mewan

Large village on north side Yosemite Valley at mouth of Indian Canyon. Called Yo'-watch-ke by another Indian --but possibly the latter was a distinct neighboring village. (Name means 'edge' or 'border', referring to its position). - Cam.

See also Machayto

Mah-ch-mo | Kah-chi'-ah | Pomoan

Mah-ch-mo: Kahchiah name for their former village at Taber Ranch ("old John Fisk place" north of Charley Haupt ranch). Told me by members of tribe.--Cam

máhmo: Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, p. 225, Feb. 1908.

See also máhmo

Mah-cho'-ko Kahchiah Pomoan

·Mah-cho'-ko: Kahchiah name for their former village on ridge just W of Gualala River 1 mi S of Sea View. Told me by members of tribe.--CSM

mátcōkō: Camp on Chas Wilson ranch ~~Barrett~~ 238, 1908.

See also mátcōkō

Mah'-e Yokut

·Mah'-e: Choenimne name for Yokut of San Joaquin Plain in Fresno-Visalia region.- CSM

Mahelchel ʾHam-fo Pomoan

Mahelchel: "Koi, Hoyi, Shutauyomanuk, or Kaubokolai—the Lake Miwok [Tuleyōme] call it Tuli— was also on an island, near the outlet of the lake. The group has been called Mahelchel, which is a Wintun name."--Kroeber, Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925.

See Koi-im-fo
See also Makh-el-chel, kōi, cūtáūyōmanūk, kaūbōkōlai

·Mah-hah-mo ko-chah Pomoan

·Mah-hah-mo ko-chah: Name given me by ~~Po-mo-ko-chah~~ (Potter Valley Pomo) for Pomo of Cloverdale region, whose proper name is Mah-kah-mo chum-mi.--

See Mah-kah-mo
See also Makáhmō,

·Mah-hah'-os Mohave Yuman

Tribe on right bank of Rio Colorado seven days journey from the mouth of the Gila.

--Whipple Expd. San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849. p16, 1851.

also spelled Ma-ha'-os by Whipple, Ibid 17; and Whipple in Schoolcraft, II., 115-116, 1852 (one of the 4 divisions of Yuma) spells it ·Mah-ha.-os (116).

See also Ma-há-os, Mah-ha-os

·Mah-hàh-os (or Ma-há-os) Mohave Yuman

·Great Yuma nation on [west] right bank of Colorado seven days' journey above mouth of Gila River.—Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., Sen.Ex.Doc. 19, p.16, 1851.

Spelled Ma-há-os in same report (p.17), where Whipple says the Cuchans cannot understand the languages of the four other Yuma nations "except the Ma-há-os."

Mah-hé-lah chum-mi Kah-chi-ah Pomoan

Mah-hé-lah chum-mi (or Mā-hé-lah-lah chum-mi): Name applied to inhabitants of Charley Haupt Ranch, near head of Haupt Creek, southern branch of Middle Fork Gualala River. Erroneously called Pō-tōl by Barrett.-

Mā-hin kow-nah chum-mi Pomoan

Mā-hin kow-nah chum-mi: Name given me by Pomoan Mah-kah-mo chum-mi (of Cloverdale Valley) for main Dry Creek tribe.--

Min-ko-nah chum-mi: Name given me by Pomoan Kah-tah-we chum-mi (of Healdsburg region) for Dry Creek tribe.-

Probably used by the Min-ko-nah chum-mi for themselves. The name of Dry Creek is Min-ko-nah.--

See also Min-ko-nah chum-mi

· Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi Pomoan

· Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi: Cloverdale Valley tribe; their name for themselves. On the north their territory includes McCrays, the whole of Oak Valley, Preston, and all of Cloverdale Valley & reaches south to about a mile south of the Swiss Colony Asti.

Both east and west of Cloverdale Valley they extend only to the top of the first ridge — about 6 miles each way. ~~on the east and only 2½ or 3 miles on the west.~~ On the east (over the first ridge) they abutted against the tribe they call Ah'-cho [or Ah'-sho] chum'-mi (= Miyahkmah); on the west they were in contact with the Dry Creek tribe, whom they call Mā-hin Kow'-nah (Mhin-kow-nah); on the north, with the Pieta (De-nōl-yo keah whom they call) Kah-wel'-lah; on the south, with the Geyserville valley (Ah'-sho) Ah'-cho chum'mi (= Miyahkmah). Their northern boundary crosses Russian River just north of the covered bridge at Preston. Told me by John Thompson, member of tribe. — CHM.

over

· Mah-kahs'-mo Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi Pomoan

· Mah-kahs'-mo: Name given me by Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi (of Healdsburg) for their rancheria between Russian River and Kah'-tah-we lagoon, about a quarter of a mile west of the lagoon. -- CHM (about 1½ or 2 miles south of Healdsburg).

maká-smō: Village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Near house of J.D.Grant on E bank of Russian River about 1½ mi. S of Healdsburg.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog Pomo, 216, Feb. 1908.

See We-shum' tat'tah

See also Makásmō

Given me also as Mah'-kah'-mo by the We'-shah'-chemi'-mi. — Chm

See also Makáhmō, Mah'-hah-mo' ko-chah'

Mah-kow'-shah | We-shah' chum'-mi | Pomoan

Mah-kow'-shah: We-shah' chum'-mi name for their large town about a mi E of Annapolis (Ko-bah'-tē). Name often used by the Indians themselves in a tribal sense.

mákawica: Village about midway between Buckeye Creek and Middle Fork Gualala River, and about 1½ mi a little N of E of Kōbáte.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog.Pomo, 225,1908.

See also mákawica

Cahuilla

Mahl'-ke [=Wah'-ne-ke-tem] Shoshonean

Cahuilla band or tribe, and village, at the Potrero just east of Banning, in San Gorgonio Pass. Their name for themselves. They do not regard themselves as a branch of the Cahuilla, but as a distinct though related tribe. South of them are the Kah'-we'-sik Cahuilla of Palm Springs. The territory of the Mahl'-ke is bounded on the west by San Gorgonio River (north of Banning), which it follows SE through San Gorgonio Pass to Palm Springs railroad station and on easterly to the big hill east of Palm Springs station, whence it turns northerly following Mission Creek all the way up to Grayback or San Gorgonio Peak, & thence westerly over the peak, & southerly to the head of San Gorgonio River wh it follows down to the place of beginning. Briefly then, their territory is bounded on the north by San Gorgonio Peak; on the west by San Gorgonio River; on the south by the northern base of San Jacinto Mt.; on the east & NE by Mission Creek. - Told me by a Mahl'-ke, Wm Pablo. - Comm

OVER

Chief Leonicio Lugo of the Cahuilla tells me that formerly the territory of the Wah'-ne-ke-tem or Mahl'-ke reached westerly to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass at Beaumont, and that they had a ranchería called Ěch'-e on a creek about 4 miles north of Beaumont, and another (called Tep-pah'-chah) in a small pothole at the foot of the hills about the same distance south (on a little east of south) of Beaumont. -CHM.

Later: W.D. Strong contracts the territory of the Mahl'ke between {Na'iu / Hathaway Canyon} on the east, and {Tūmawic / Millard Canyon} on the west. -Aboriginal Soc. Southern Calif., pp. 105 & 165, May 1929.

·Ma´hmō — Pomo

Kah-chi-ah

Old village of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on the "old" John Fisk place about 1/2 mi. N of Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river and due N of present village of Pō´tōl.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 225, Feb. 1908

See Mah-ch-mo

·Mahow — Chumashan

Rancheria formerly at Jose Carrillo's Rancho, near San Buenaventura Mission
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.11, May 4, 1860.

·Ma-háu: Former rancheria in interior Southern Ventura county on site of Las Posas Ranch.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling ·Maj,auh , quoted from educated halfbreed. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology . (Henshaw further locates Ma-háu as toward the hills from Kai-yŭr-wŭrc, a rancheria just below Springville.)

See also Ma-háu, Maj-auh

Mahow Chumashan

Mahow. A Chumashan village placed by Taylor at José Carrillo's rancho, Ventura co., Cal. Perhaps the site was the Las Posas rancho, as stated by Ventura Indians in 1884.

Ma-háu.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (name from Indian in 1884). Ma-how.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860 (name from 1856).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 789, 1907

See also Ma-how, Ma-hau

Mah'-rah Shoshonean

Mah'-rah: Tribe in vicinity of 29 Palms. **Information from Wm. Pablo, an intelligent Mahlke of Banning.** -- CHMS MS

See also: Mamāītum

Mah-reeṕ Polikla

Mah-reeṕ: Polikla village on north side of Klamath 3 miles below Tuley Creek.-- CAM

Honghading: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Merip, Mareep, Ma-rep , Honghading,

Mah-reeṕ Po-liḱ-lah

'Yurok' name for their village on right(N) bank Klamath River between Chā'ts-kwe and Wah́-sā. (Given me by woman of Ko"-tep.- CAM)

Ma-reep.-- Lucy Thompson, to the American Indian, Eureka, Calif., pp. 186,196, 1916.

See also Merip, Nah-rip, Ma-reep, Honghading,

Mah'-soo-ar'-rah SHASTAN

Mah'-soo-ar'-rah: Karok name for Konomehoy (a Shastan) tribe on Salmon River. Given me in same form by both Happy Camp and Orleans divisions of the Karok.--CHM.

See also Mashukhara

Mah-soot'-pi'-ah Mah-soo'-tah-kā'-ah Pomoan

Mah-soot'-pi'-ah: Pronunciation given me by Healdsburg Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi.--CHM [Tribe from Redwood Valley, California, and south to Ackerman Creek.--CHM.

See Mah-soo'-tah kā'-ah
See also masūt, Maj-su-ta-ki-as

Mah-soo'-tah kā'-ah Pomoan

Mah-soo'-tah kā'-ah: Yo-ki'-ah name for Calpella tribe, extending from Redwood Valley about 7 miles north of Calpella, where they were called Redwoods or She-awl' kā-ah (meaning 'forest people'); south to Ackerman Creek. Told me by Stephen Knight, member of Yo-ki'-ah tribe.--

Mah-soo'-tah kā'-ah was probably their own name also.--

Mah-soo-ta-ki-ah, Mas-su-ta-ki-ah, Mas-sutaka-ya
Masút, Masū'.
See also Kah-tal po-mah Mah-soot'-pi'-ah, Maj-su-ta-ki-as

Mah-ta Yurok

Village of about 100 inhabitants near Young's mining claim on lower Klamath River.- Robt. J. Stevens, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

See also Meh-teh, Met-tah, Mi-ta,

Mah'-te-mah'-le Kahchiah Pomoan

· Mah'-te-mah'-le: Kahchiah name for their former village 2 mi S of Stewarts Point. Told me by members of tribe. camp

· Ma' tīmalī--camp site Barrett 1908 (233)

See also mátimalí

Mah-te'-we Kahchiah Pomoan

Matiwi: Village on ridge between Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala River and Haupt Creek.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 225, Feb. 1908

See matíwī.

Mah-tó chut-te Mah-tó pó-mah Pomoan

Mah-tó chut-te: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for rancheria in Sherwood Valley about 2 miles SSE of Sherwood Station. Big rancheria and roundhouse there. Gave name to Sherwood Valley tribe.-- CSM

Said to mean "Rotten ground", but mah-tó (or mut-to) means big.

See also Matō

Mah-too-go Pomoan

Mah-too-go: Upper Lake Pomo name for the Cold Creek tribe. Talk much like Potter Valley tribe.-- CSM

Mah-toó-go Mah-toó-go Pomoan

·Mah-toó-go: A Pomoan tribe formerly occupying the valley of Cold Creek, which flows westerly emptying into East Fork Russian River about 4 miles east of Calpella.

The Mah-toó-go reached from Cow Mountain north to Newhinney Creek. Told me by Upper Lake Dan-nó-kah.--CAM

·Mah-tó' pó-mah Pomoan

·Mah-tó' pó-mah: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for (Closely related) Sherwood Valley tribe (Pomoan) reaching north to 10-Mile River, south to Cleone [same dialect as Noyo River], west to the coast. They occupied Be-shā Ridge and Strong Mountain. Apparently part of their boundary was the old Government trail on the ridge between North and South Forks of 10-Mile River.--CAM

~~See also Matō'~~

Maht-té-kwar Shaste Shastan

Maht-té-kwar: Shaste name for mountain and former small Shaste village or camp about 4 miles southwest of Yreka on road to Ft. Jones. Named from the root called Mattekwa.- CRam.

See Kwaht-té-kwar

Maht-tet-sā Chemarekan

Maht-tet-sā (or Mah-tet-sā): Name in Hyampom Chemareko for their village at upper end of Hyampom Valley, about a mile above Hyampom, on what is now the SE corner of the Olson place. It was the main winter quarters of the tribe. There used to be a big sweat-house there. Given me by Abe L. Bush, Hyampom Chemareko.-- CRam.

Maiacma Yukean

Maiacma: Rancheria mentioned in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1811-1870.

Mai-ai'-u Yo'-kut ~~stock~~

Tribe on South Fork of Tule river, Tulare Co. , Calif. Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 370, 1877.

See also Mayáyu,

Mai'djasore — Chimarikan

Name of place at Thomas'on New River, Trinity Co., Calif., said to have been a temporary hunting camp.--Dixon, The Chimariko Indians and Language, Univ.of Calif.Pubs.Amer.Arch.& Ethn., V, p.297, Aug.19,1910.

MAIDU — Stock name

MAIDU: Given by Gatschet as linguistic family on "east side of Sacramento River from Fort Redding to the Cosumnes River and up to the water-shed of the Sierra Nevada."--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer. Eth.,Vol.2, Pt. 1, p. xlvi, 1890.

Maidu: Mention only.--Isabel T. Kelly, Univ. Calif., Yuki Basketry, 433, 1930.

Maidu

Midu

Maidu.-- J.W.Powell. Notice of J.Curtin's vocabulary: 7th Ann. Rept.Bur.Eth. for 1885-86: xxx, 1891.

Maidu. --"The area of the Washo language borders to the west on the Maidu." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, ~~p. 2, (unpaged)~~, ~~reprinted from~~ Mag. American Hist. 255 April 1882.

Maidu: Population in 1910, 1,100 (1,098 in California, & 2 in other states).--Dixon, Census of 1910; Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

Maidu: Given as 'Pujunan' tribe by A.E.Chamberlain in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit., vol.14, p. 462, 1910.

[OVER]

Maidu

= Midu

Maidu ('man', 'Indian'). A tribe formerly dwelling in Sacramento valley and the adjacent Sierra Nevada in California. This single tribe constitutes the entire Pujunan linguistic family of Powell, all the divisions of which called themselves Maidu, and distinguished themselves one from another by their local names only. The Maidu proper, comprising the divisions N. of Bear r. valley, were formerly considered a different stock from the Nishinam, who are now recognized as the southern branch of the family. The names of the Maidu villages and of the inhabitants were usually local place names. It may be doubted if, in the following list of the divisional and village names, the former have a greater value than the latter or were in fact anything more than the larger villages with perhaps outlying settlements of a more or less temporary character. Divisions: Cohes, Cushna, Hoitda, Honkus, Kiski, Konkau, Kulomum, Molma, Nimsewi, Pakamali, Tsaktomo, Tsamak, Tsulumsewi, Tummeli, Ustoma, Willi, Yumagatok, and Yunu. Villages: Bamom, Bauka, Bayu, Benkomkomi, Botoko, Eskini, Hembem, Hoako, Hoholto, Hokomo, Hopnomkoyo, Indak, Kalkalya, Kotasi, Kulaiapto, Kulkumish, Michopdo, Mimal, Molma, Nakankoyo, Oidoingkoyo, Okpam, Ola, Ololopa, Onchoma, Opok, Otaki, Paki, Panpakan, Pitsokut, Pulakatu, Sekumne, Sisu, Silongkoyo, Siwim Pakan, Sunusi, Tadoiko, Taikus, Taisida, Tasikoyo, Tchikimisi, Tishum, Tomcha, Totoma, Tsam Bahenom, Tsekankan, Tsuka, Wokodot, Yalisumni, Yamako, Yauko, Yiikulme, Yodok, Yotammoto, Yumam, and Yupu. Consult Dixon in Bul. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, 1905. See *Pujunan Family*.

Mai'-deh.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 282, 1877. **Mai'-du.**—Ibid. **Meidoos.**—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 21, 1874. **Midu.**—Merriam in Science, n. s., XIX, 914, June 15, 1904 (pron. Mi-doo). **Wawáh.**—Powers, Inds. West Nevada, 14, 1876 ('strangers': Paiute name for all Sacramento r. tribes).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 790, 1907

(over)

Maidu: Given by Gatschet as linguistic family on east side Sacramento River from Fort Redding to Cosumnes River and up to watershed of Sierra Nevada.-- A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xlvi, 1890.

~~Maidu: Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 101, 201,~~ 288, 326, ~~338, Sept. 29, 1926~~

~~Wintun, undefined~~

Maidu: Julian Steward. Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region Nat. Park Service, 1935. p. 3.

See Midu
See also Valley Maidu, Northern Maidu

[OVER]

OLD MAIDU MAN. (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA)

VERSO

Maijem

Mewan?

Rancheria, ~~probably~~ on ~~east~~ west side of lower San Joaquin River, Calif., 8½ leagues above Pescadero, mentioned by Viader in 1810. also Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 56, 1885 (after Viader's MS Diary, August 1810). Viader, MS Diary, Aug. 1810.
Apparently merely opposite mouth of Tuolumne River. - Van

Mayemes. --Ibid, 57 (after Viader's diary of October expedition, 1810).

Note. - Mi'-ă-man was a Mokozumne village on lower part of Cosumnes River - evidently far away from Maijem

See ~~Mi-a-man~~, Mayemes, Mayem

Mairobit

Mairobit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (4 Indians). Spellings Mairobit 3 times; Mayrobit 3.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

• Maiya'kma See Miyak'kmah ~~Yuki~~ an Wappo

Old village of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect,~~ about 1 mi. S of town of Calistoga near head of Napa valley.

~~Possibly~~ Xō'mūi, was S E Pomo ~~dialect~~ name of village in this vicinity.

(others say this was another village.)

One informant says the village was also called Ni'Lektsōnōma; written Mayacomas, ~~according to~~ by Menefee, Bancroft, ~~and~~ Hittell, ~~also~~ and Slocum, Bowen and Co. The Mayacma and Tlayacma of Engelhardt are prob. the same people.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., & cb & Bth vol. 6, 269, Feb. 1908

Maiyakma See Miyak'ma Yukean

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 269-270, 1908.

See also Mayacoma, Myacoma, Myacma, Miyahkmah, Maiacma

Ki-yow'-bah^ch

maiyi' (= mi-ye) Pomo

Old village of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, at foot of hills on extreme western side of Upper Lake valley, a short distance north of Scott's creek, where it cuts through divide between Tule lake and Upper Lake valley; residence of Mr. Sleeper is just west of site.

From maiyi', contagion (?).

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 155, Feb. 1908

"This is the only point at which the territory occupied by people speaking the Northern dialect extended beyond the divide and into Upper Lake Valley" (Ibid 155). See also, Ibid, 185, + note 197 p 186.

Ki-yow'-bah^ch

Maiyi' Pomo

Old village on or near Scott Creek about 2 miles SSW of town of Upperlake.

See Yō'būtūi, p 185; also note 197, p 186.

Upperlake Division of Eastern Dialect

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, Feb. 1908

See also Ibid, 155.

See also Mayi

·Majabos See Mohave

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

·Majagua Yuman?

Zalvidea (1806) describing a place 3 leagues south of Yaguelamé which was near 2 branches of a great river, ~~some 16 leagues NE of the southern part of Lake Tulare~~? says, ~~"that~~ "the Colorado River Indians from the rancheria called Majagua come here often in a 10 days' journey over a country without water."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 48, 1885 (after Zalvidea's MS Diary).

Bancroft's Tulare Lake may have been Kern-Buenaventura

Majajal Chumashan

Majajal: Former rancheria in interior southern Ventura County at place now called San Cayetano. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Henshaw's spellings, Ma-ha-hál, Ma ha-ʿha-ʿhe).-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mahahal, Ma-ha-hál, Ma ha-ʿha-ʿhe

Majalapu Chumashan

Majalapu.-- Mistake for Alajalapu, native name of site of Santa Ynez Mission. -- Estevan Tapis, letter to J.J. Arrilliga, June 30, 1803. Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, Bancroft Library, 1877.

[Note: Tapis uses the spelling Majalapu but once, whereas Alajalapu occurs repeatedly in this same letter and in 2 other letters written by Tapis]

Majalapu, Majulapa.-- Included in list of spellings of native name of site of Santa Ynez Mission given by Bancroft Hist. of Calif. II, 28, 1885.

See also Alajulapu, Alahulapas, Lajulepe, Lajulap, Majulapa

Majalayghua Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Los Prietos, Santa Barbara region, Calif.

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

Chumashan

Majalayghua

Majalayghua. A former Chumashan village near Los Prietos, adjacent to Santa Barbara, Cal.

Inajalayehua.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874 (misquoted from Taylor). **Majalayghua.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 791, 1907

See also Inajalaihu, Matapjahua

Diéguino

Majatat

Yuman

Majatat: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Majatat, Mattat, Matac, Mactac.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Magtate, Mactatá, San Miguel

Maj,auh

Chumashan

Maj,auh: Former rancheria in interior southern Ventura County on site of Las Posas Ranch, Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Henshaw's spelling Ma-háu). Henshaw further locates as towards the hills from Kai-yŭr-wŭrc, a rancheria just below Springville.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language, (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also , Ma-haú, Maj,auh, Mahow

·Majave See Mohave

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

Majjanichis

Majjanichis: Rancheria near the coast mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: "Majjanichis near the shore"1;Majjanichuia .-- Mision La Soledad, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-?, MS Copy by A, Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Maj-su-ta-ki-as See Ma-soo'-ta-ki-a Pomo

Band on Russian River, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 144, 1853.

Identified by Barrett as inhabitants of villages of Masū't. — Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 144, 1908.

See Mah-soo-ta-ki-ah, Mah-soot'-pi'-ah, Mas-su-ta-ki-ah, Ma-su-ta-kea, Mas-su-ta-ka-ya, Maj-su-ta-ki-as

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Makaitserk

Makaitserk: Given by Gatschet as "western Shasti" name for Upper Klamath Lake Indians.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer. Eth.,Vol.2,Pt.1, p. xxxiv, 1890.

Makaá hmō Mah-kah-mo Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, at mouth of Sulphur creek just NE of Cloverdale. Village occupied both sides of creek. Name not restricted to village only, but applied to immediate vicinity. Old resident of village says portion on S side of creek was called Ga'catihmō, while portion on N side was called Gī'cīpte tōn.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 221, Feb. 1908

See Mah-kah-mo

See also Mah-hah-mo ko-chah & Makahmo-chum-mi

Makahmo, Mah-kah-mo chum-mi Pomoan

Makahmo: Village on Russian River drainage, "at mouth of Sulphur Creek, was the principal village of a group most frequently referred to as Musalakon".--Kroeber, Handbook Indians Calif., p. 233, 1925; p237; Gen Index, p. 983.

See also makáhmō.

ma'kalamī Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on ridge west of Navarro river probably about 2 mi. west of old village of ta'bate, or 4 mi. west of Philo.

Probably from maka'la, rabbit, and mi, place.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 153, Feb. 1908

We-shum' tat'tah
Kah'-tah-we chum'mi

Maka' smō Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near house of D. J. Grant on E bank of Russian river about 1 1/2 mi. S of Healdsburg.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 216, Feb. 1908

See Mah-kahś-mo

· ma'katcam (ch) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on east bank of Russian river about 1 1/2 mi. north-northeast of Cummiskey and about 1/2 mi. south of Squaw rock.

GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 171, Feb. 1908

· ~~Ma~~ ka'wica (=mah'-kah-we-shah) We-shah' chumi Pomo

Old village of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, in Mts. just N of Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river and prob. about 1 1/2 mi. a little N of E of old village of Kōba'te. Site about midway between Buckeye creek and Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river. From ma'ka, salmon, and wīca', ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 225, Feb. 1908

See Mah-kow'-shah

Makelkos Mewko Mewan

Two Indian skulls in the collection of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., are labeled: "Makelkos, Roberts Island, 9 miles NW of Stockton, Calif." They are brachycephalic and have indices of 81.8 & 81.9. They were purchased from Ward's Establishment, Rochester, N.Y.

Information from my daughter Dorothy, and from Prof. Harris H. Wilder. — CSM

See also Mokelkos

Makhelchel SE Pomoan

Makhelchel. A name applied by Powers to the people of the vicinity of Lower lake, one of the southern arms of Clear lake, Lake co., Cal. 792 The name was used particularly to designate the people of Lower Lake id., who were supposed by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 214, 1877) to belong to the Copehan (Wintun) linguistic stock, but who have been found to belong to the Kulanapan (Pomo) stock. The people inhabiting this island called the island and the village itself Koi. 792 (S. A. B.)

Hesley.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 214, 1877 (from *hösch'-a*, 'island', in the Makhelchel dialect; applied by the whites both to the island and its original inhabitants). **Hessler.**—Ibid. **Kelsey.**—Ibid. **Kessler.**—Ibid. **Makh'-el-chel.**—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 792, 1907

·Makhelchel.--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902. [of Clear Lake, Calif.]

·Máklaks See Klamath Lutuamian

"The [Klamath] nation calls itself (and other Indians) Máklaks 'the encamped, the settlers'". Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist., 1, 165, 1877. {Ibid., Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xxxiii, 1890.

Gatschet says there are 4 divisions: Klamaths or Klamath Lakes (·E-ukshikni, from e-ush, 'lake') on Big Klamath Lake; ·Modocs originally on Little Klamath Lake, now at Yanex; ·Kómbatuash "in the Lava Bed Caves - a medley of different races"; Mólele or ·Molále, renegades from the Cayuse tribe.

He states that the Pit Rivers call the Modocs Lútuam, and the Modocs call the Pit Rivers Mo'atuash or "southern dwellers" (Ibid).

"For the Klamath people of Southwestern Oregon there exists no general tribal name comprehending the two principal bodies [Klamath & Modok], except ·Máklaks, Indian." - Gatschet, The Klamath Indians, Vol. 2, p. xxxiii, 1890.

See also Múckalucks,

Makhelchel.--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902. [of Clear Lake, Calif.]

Makomas — Mah'-kah-mo — Pomoan ~~Maiyakma~~

Tribe in Russian River Valley or North of Fort Ross, Calif.
Bancroft Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p 449, 1874.

Mentioned by Kastromitonow in 1839. — Beitrage Russischen Reiches, I, 80, 1839.

See Mah-kah-mo

Makoma — Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi — Pomoan ~~Maiyakma~~

Makoma. A name used, evidently owing to some confusion on the part of early writers, for the Indians who formerly lived in the vicinity of Clear lake and the mountains of Napa and Mendocino cos., Cal., but they are said by Wrangell (Ethnog. Nachr., 80, 1839) to have dwelt northward of Ft Ross in Russian r. valley. The term undoubtedly comes from Maiyákma, the name of a prominent Yukian Wappo village near Calistoga, Napa co. (S. A. B.)

Maiyákma.—S. A. Barrett, inf'n, 1906 (correct name). **Mayacmas.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 451, 1874. **Mayacomas.**—Ibid., 363. **Mipacmas.**—Ibid., 362. **Myacmas.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 22, 1860. **Myacomaps.**—Ibid., June 7, 1861.

Reference to 'Mayacmas' erroneous. Mah'-kah'-mo is the name of a large village and band at the junction of Sulphur creek with Russian River near Cloverdale. The band or tribe is called Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi by themselves and by neighboring tribes. — CHM

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 792, 1907

Malaca: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library. Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (31 Indians): Malaca 24 times; Malac. 1; Malacas 5.-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS (Bancroft Library) 1824-1833.

Malacaye: Spelling in San José Mission Register (9 Indians) -- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando], Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Malaca: Tribe tributary to mission at Sonoma, Calif. in 1823.-- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 506, ft.note, 1885.

Malacas: -Tribe in Lagoon Valley. Thompson & West, Hist. Sacramento Co. Calif. 25, 1880.

See Malakka

See also Malaccas, Ma-lak-ka, Malacaye, Malacas [over]

Malacaye

Malacaye: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (7 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Malacaye: Spelling in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Malacu.--Tom Gregory, History of Sonoma Co., p. 52, Los Angeles, 1911.

Malacas: 15 Indians recorded in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1811-1870.

Malacas: 42 Indians recorded in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS[1822].

Malacca[s] See Malakka Pooewin Wintoon

Name given Stephen Powers by a Spaniard for tribe in Lagoon Valley.— Powers, Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 542, 1874.

Malaccas: Thompson + West, Hist. Sacramento Valley, Calif. 25, 1880 (after Powers).

(Malaca was Suisun chief in 1817.— M.G. Vallejo Hist Calif — 17156 MS 1875)

See Ma-lak'-ka

Malahue Chumashan

Malahue. A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal., at the Rancho de Maligo.

Hu-ma-li-wu.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Malahu.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 793, 1907

See also Malahu, Hu-ma-li-wu

Malahue

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Alahue

Malaka

Wintun

Malaka: Rancheria at the end of the estero of the Suisunes. -- Abella, Diario de un Registro de los Rios Grandes, Oct. 15-30, 1811.

See Malaca

Malaka — Poo'e win — Wintoon

Rancheria near Suisun rancheria, near head of Suisun Creek, north of Suisun Bay ~~San Francisco Bay~~, Calif., mentioned by Abella in 1811.--Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., II, 323, 1885. (Doubtless named for chief of same name)

Malaca was a Suisun chief in 1817, according to Vallejo (Hist.Cal.,MS), in Bancroft, Hist.Calif.,II,923, 2d ft.note, 1885

Malacca: Band in Lagoon Valley [north of Suisun]-Powers, Overland Monthly, Vol. 13, 542, 1874.

See Mal-lak'-ka

Malak'-ka, Malaca, Malacas

Malaka — Pooewin — Wintoon

Malaka. A tribe of the Patwin division of the Copehan family that formerly lived in Lagoon valley, Solano co., Cal.
Malaccas.—Powers in Overland Mo., XIII, 542, 1874.
Ma-lak'-ka.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 218, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 793, 1907

See Malak'ka

Patwin 1

Ma-lak'-ka Wintoon

Tribe in Lagoon valley, Calif. (Closely related to Patwin)
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 218, 1877.
Written Malaccas by Powers in 1874.- Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 542, Dec. 1874.

Lerala Malacca.

Malakash Yuman

Malakash: Luiseno name for Santa Ysabel. Diegueno name, Tlkwananu.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 149, 1907

See also Tlkwananu

'Diegeño'

'Malakash

Yuman

Malakash. — Luiseño name for Santa Ysabel village.— Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ.Cal.Pubs.Am.Arch. & Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7, 1908.

See Tlkwananu, Santa Ysabel

ch

Pomo

~~Name~~

Malalatca´Lī

Old village of ~~"Main Wappo Area"~~, Southern Pomo ~~dia-lec. name~~, about 1/2 mi. N of Lyttons station, in Alexander valley.

From mala´la, mosquito, and tca´Lī, village.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 272, Feb. 1908

Luiseno

·Malamai

Luiseno name for this place the Spanish name of which is Agua Tibia. – Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 147, 1907.

·Malamai.–Agua Tibia. – Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ.Calif.Pubs.Am.Arch.& Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7,1908.

Chumashan?
Salinan

·Malapica.

[Rancheria?] apparently west of San Emidio and between San Emidio and the upper part of Cuyama Valley, Calif., mentioned by Portilla in 1824.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 535 ft.note, 1885.

Malapnam

Malapnam: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission. --From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

See also Malapuam. Matapuam,

"Malapoa or Napolea" Chumashan

Rancheria 8 leagues south of Buenavista, visited by Zalvidea in 1806.--Bancroft (after Zalvidea's Diary), Hist. Calif., II, 48 ft.note, 1885.

Malapoa appears to have been in hills near W end San Emigdio Mt. — E of Cuyama Valley and south of SW end of San Joaquin Valley. From Malapoa, Zalvidea traveled 8 leagues northerly (or NNE) to a place he called Buenavista, on S shore of a large lake comprising the present Buenavista and Kern lakes united by high water.--

See also Napolea

Malapua

Malapua, Malapuama, Malapuana: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Malpuah.

Malaquelac

Malaquelac: Rancheria mentioned (in 1797) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846

Luiseno

Malava

Malava.— Old village site on Palomar. — Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn Vol. 8, 192, Aug. 7, 1908.

Malchagua. Kam-me-i Yuman

Malchagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, Ms, 1769-1822.

See Michauha.

'Shoshonean'

malda Tubotelobelā

Name, believed to be in language of 'Bankalachi' of upper White River, Tulare Co., for Shoshonean people. - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch + Eth. vol. 4, 69, 1907.

Malda: "A specific southern Yokuts term for the Kern River Shoshoneans, and perhaps for all members of the family." --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 584, 1925.

Maleñikik Serrano

Maleñikik: Rose Morongo, a Serrano informant, "gave Maleñikik as a synonym for Morongo. She said that Maleñikik referred to a place of residence of the Morongo clan (Malena, the place; kik, living there)."--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 180, 1918.

Malgcupau

Malgcupau: Rancheria "near the rancheria of Francis Xavier Zacuac" mentioned (1818) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Mal-hok-cé [pronounced Mal-hok-shé] Chumashan

Mal-hok-cé: Former rancheria in southern Ventura County at place called Cuesta de la mojonera [Landmark hill; in vicinity of Cayeguas and Simi Ranchos].-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Malhojshi, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Malhokshe, Malhojshi

Malhokshe

Chumashan

Malhokshe (*Mal-hok-ce*). A former Chumashan village in the interior of Ventura co., Cal., at a place called Cuesta de la Mojonera.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 794, 1907

Malico

Chumashan

Malico. A former Chumashan village near Somo hills, Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 795, 1907

Malico Chumashan

Rancheria formerly on range of hills south of Somo, San Buenaventura region, Calif.

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Malito?

Malin Olhonean?

Malin: Rancheria in the Tulares mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Mallin

See also Mallin, Mallinme,

'Serrano'

Maliñakiktum

Shoshonean

maliñakiktum: Cahuilla term for Mariña clan of Serrano, with headquarters at Yumisēvul, Mission Creek.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 129, 129 ft note, May 1929.

See also Mariña

Malisa

Malisa: Rancheria mentioned twice in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Maliti

Maliti: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Ma-li-tö Chumashan

Ma-li-tö: Former rancheria in southern Ventura county in place called Punta del pocito[in vicinity of Saticoy and Las Posas Rancho].-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling. Malite, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Malite, Malito, Malico?

Malito

Chumashan

Malito (*Ma-li-'tö*). A former Chumashan village in Ventura co., Cal., in a locality called Punta del Pozito.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 795, 1907

Malki

Cahuilla

Malki. A Kawia village on the Potrero res., in Cahuilla valley, E. of Banning, s. Cal.
Mal-ki.—Barrows, Ethno.-Bot. Coahuilla Ind., 33, 1900. **Potrero.**—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 795, 1907

See Mahl'-ke

Cahuilla

·Mal'-ki = Mahl'-ke [Wah'-ne-ke-tem] Shoshonean

Cahuilla name for their village at what the whites call Potrero (in San Gorgonio Pass, near Banning). — Barrows, Ethno-botany of the Coahuilla Indians, 33, 1900.

Written Malki by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 151, 1907.

malkī: --"the Banning Water canyon which was called malkī, the general Cahuilla name for the Banning district". -- W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 10 1929.

Ibid, p. 105.

See Mahl'-ke.

·Mallin Olhonean ?

Rancheria ~~formerly near~~ tributary to Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.-- Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Mallin: Rancheria in the Tulares mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (17 Indians). Spellings: Mallin 7 times; Mallinme 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [also Malin in the Tulares.]

See also Mallin Luchasmi , Mallinme, Malin

Mallin

Olhonean

Mallin. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 795, 1907

Mallin Luchasmi

Olhonean ?

Mallin Luchasmi.-- Rancheria formerly in Santa Cruz County. In 1819 tributary to Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 8, April 5,1860.

Mallin, Luchasmi.-- Written as two rancherias by Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

[Note: Mallin and Luchasme are given as different rancherias in Libro de Bautismos, Santa Cruz Mission. See Mallin and Luchasme.]

See also Mallin, Luchasmi

Olhoneen

Malmí

Rancheria near Santa Cruz, Calif., ~~mentioned~~ visited by Moraga in 1816.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 328, 389, 1885 (ftnote.

Mal-po-sé-tah we-ah

Mewuk

Spanish-Indian hybrid name used by Yosemite Mewiwah for the inhabitants of a large rancheria about 6 miles below Mariposa on the same creek that Mariposa is on.

Told me by a Yosemite Indian in August 1910. C.H.M.

Malpuah

Malpuah; Rancheria"near the tulares"mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Malpuah, Malapuana, Malapua, Malapuama.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Malsaitac Olhonean

Malsaitac:"Place in San Matheo", mentioned in 1786 in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1786-1810.

See also Malvaitac

Malulowoni Chumashan

Malulowoni (*Mal-u-lö-wö′-ni*). A former Chumashan village in the interior of Ventura co., Cal., at a place called Cuesta Santa Rosa.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 795, 1907

Mál-u-lö-wö́-ni Chumashan

Mál-u-lö-wö́-ni: Former rancheria in southern Ventura Co. at place called Cuesta Santa Rosa [in vicinity Cayeguas and Simi Ranchos].-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Maluleweny, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Laguage (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethhology.

See also Malulowoni, Maluleweny

Malvaitac Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Typographical error for Malsaitac

Malvaitac Olhonean

Malvaitac. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 795, 1907

Mā-mā'-a-'hwut

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek. (Big village). Told me by h'Wilkut.—cum.

Mamaintum

Shoshonean

Mamaintum: 'Local' Serrano group at Mara (29 Palms).--R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, Sept., 1924.

Ki-yow'-bah^ch

mama'mamaū — Pomo

Old village of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on point projecting into Tule lake from its northern shore near outlet of lake.

From mama', projecting.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 155, Feb. 1908

'Serrano'

Mamaītum (pronounced Mah-mi-tum) — Shoshonean

mamaītum: One of two "Serrano" clans (other tamīanūtcem) at 29 Palms.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif. p. 11, May 28, 1929.

Mamaintun: Serrano group at Mara, 29 Palms,--R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, Sept. 1924.

See: Mah-rah

Mameci'cmō (Mahmeshe'shmo) Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", near foot-hills in ~~part of~~ Round valley, on site of buildings of present Round Valley Indian Agency.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Ethn. vol. 6, 251, Feb. 1908

Mamsū'idji Chimarikan

Small village on Trinity River just above mouth of South Fork, Trinity Co., Calif.—Dixon, The Chimariko Indians and Language, Univ. of Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethn., V, p.297, Aug. 19, 1910.

Manacha See Manache Piute

"There are about 4,000 Owens River Indians and Manacha Indians east of the Sierras". - B.C. Whiting, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1872, 376, 1872.

Manache See Monache (so Piute) Shoshonean

Tribe on Owens River, Inyo Co., Calif. (removed to Tule River reservation and in part returned). Gen. J.B. McIntosh in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, 187, 1870. - Charles Maltby, Ibid, 191 (107 still left on Tule River reservation). - Lt. John H. Purcell, Ibid 193.

"Manache or Owens River Indians". - Jas. W. Miller in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 90, 1870. Mention also Ibid for 1871, 682, 1872; Ibid for 1872, 67, 1872; Ibid for 1873, 344, 1874. - Ibid for 1874, 133, 1874. - Ibid for 1876, 236, 1876. - Ibid for 1900, 56, 57, 1900.

Manache. -- Hoffman: Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 302, March 8, 1886.

Written also Manacha, Monache,
See Mo'nŏ-che

I Over

Manache: At one time represented on Tule River Reservation, History of Kern Co.,96,San Francisco,1883.

"Manaches (monáchees)." -- Stephen Powers, Centennial Mission to the Indians of W Nevada and Calif. Ann.Rept.Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) p.454,1877.

[over]

Ma´natōl — Pomo

Uninhab. modern village of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, near E bank of Adobe creek about 2 mi. WNW of Kelseyville.

~~One young man says this is not village name but is that of large field. Prob. confused this with a locality just N of Ma natol.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 198, 199 Feb. 1908

Manche cajon error for Manache — Piute

B.R. Cowen (acting Secy. Interior) and President U.S. Grant (in Exec. order), Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1878, 242-243, 1878. — Ibid for 1886, 313, 1886.

See Manache, Monache

Mangosh Poliklan

Mangosh: Name on Randall's unpublished map of Del Norte County (1866) for village near site of town of Nä'giL, on west side Klamath River, opposite mouth of Blue Creek.- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 207, May 31, 1920

Ma:l-tea'l-nom (Mah:l-Xchahl'-nom) Yuke

Name used by Yuke proper for their people along the head of Middle Eel River. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 254, 1908.

Mánne Midu ?

Mánne, Lamanne: Spellings in San José Mission Register (2 Indians).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Lamamne

See Lim-mahn ?
See also Lamanne, Lamam, Lamanès

Mantiltan Hoopa Athapaskan

Mantiltan: Rancheria in Hoopa Valley mentioned in Red Bluff Semi-weekly Independent, Sept. 20, 1863 (from Trinity Journal.)

See Ma-til-ten
See also Matildens, Medildiñ, Matilton

Mā^{n}t-nom Mah^{n}t-nom Yuki

~~and~~ village ~~of~~ Yuki ~~property~~, in vicinity of Eel river, but indef. located.
(after Kroeber), Arch. & Eth.
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 255, Feb. 1908

Manzanita[s] Diegeño Yuman

Spanish name of Indian village in San Diego County, Southern California. – Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891. – Ibid for 1893, 125, 128 (misspelt Manzenita), 1893. – Ibid for 1894, 119, 1895. – Ibid for 1896, 127, 130, 1897. –
Rosalia Meja tells me that Manzanita (+ Little Manzanita) villages are inhabited by the El^{ch}-kah'-ti band of Diegueño. – CHM

Manzanita

Yuman

Manzanita (Span.: 'little apple', but referring here to *Arctostaphyla manzanita*). A reservation of 640 acres of unpatented desert land occupied by 59 so-called Mission Indians, situated 170 m. from Mission Tule River agency, s. Cal.—Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902; Kelsey, Rep., 25, 1906. 303

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 803, 1907

Mā'-o-we-nok' mā'-we-nok **Athapaskan**

Mā'-o-we-nok': **Hoopah** name for the **Māwenok**.—Curtin.

See Mā'-we-nŏk

Ma-paú-wac Chumashan

Ma-paú-wac: Former rancheria in interior of southern Ventura County E of In-so-ma Ranch.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Mapavit

Mapavit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Mapavit 4 times; Mapabit 3; Massabit 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.
(Chief Rogerio baptized in 1803 at 60 years of age.)

Mapipibit

Tongva

Mapipibit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1800).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Mapitbit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See also Mapipinga

'Mapipinga Tongvan

Rancheria visited by Padre Santa Maria in 1795, between San Buenaventura and San Gabriel missions.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 553(footnote), 1884; "in Encino [San Fernando] Valley."

See also Mapipibit

Mapitga

Mapitga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (3 Indians, 1797). Spellings: Mopitga Mapitga.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Mapiapenal

Mapiapenal: Rancheria mention ed (1818) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Maponga

Maponga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Mupunga.

· mapū'ī̇ka Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, at Boonville.

From ma, ground, pū'ī̇, anything greasy, sweet, or otherwise pleasing to the taste, and ka, water.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 153, Feb. 1908

·Maquin

·Maquin Chumash

Rancheria formerly near Pt. Conception, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

(~~Probably~~ Maquinanoa, which Taylor writes "Maquin, Nanoa")

See also Maquinanoa, Maqumanoa, "Maquin, Nanoa"

Maquinanoa

Chumashan

Maquinanoa. A Chumashan village between Goleta and Pt Conception, Cal., in 1542.

Maquinanoa.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 183, 1857. **Maquin, Nanoa.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863 (mistaken for two villages).

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 804, 1907

See also Maqumanoa, "Maquin, Nanoa"

Maquinanoa

Chumash

Indian village formerly between Santa Barbara and ~~near~~ Pt. Conception, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.--Archaeology Wheeler Survey p 309, 1879.--Spelled Maqumanoa by Yarrow ,Rept. Wheeler Surveyfor 1876. Append.H. p319, 1876.

Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.)

Maquinanoa. -- Voyage of Cabrillo in B. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Maquin, Nanoa. -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (after B. Smith, 1857).

See also Maqumanoa, Maquin

Chumash

·Maqumanoa.

Indian village between Santa Barbara and ~~near~~ Pt. Conception, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876.
Spelled Maquinanoa by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage ~~in 1542~~. -- Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p309, 1879.

See also Maquinanoa, Maquin

· Mara Chemeweve Shoshonean

Serrano name for Twenty-nine Palms.

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol. 8, June 1908. 34.

·Mara: Serrano place name at Twenty Nine Palms. --R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, Sept. 1924.

See mah'-rah

Maramoydos

Yuman

Maramoydos. A former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 254, 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 805, 1907

Marangakh

Name used for Serrano language by the Luiseño, who call the tribe marayam. ~~by neighboring tribes~~. Variants of same are: Morongo, Maringayam, Maringints, Marayam. —Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 133, 134, 1907.

See ~~above~~ Marayam.

Serrano

Marayam

Name used by Luiseño ~~neighboring tribes~~ for southern Serrano. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 133, 134, 1907.

Mar'-e-am.

See also Marangakh, Maringayam, Maringints.

Marea

Ennesen

Marea: Rancheria of the Chalon or toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Marea (R.Ch), Maraca (Ch).-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library , 1878.

Mareep: Indian village on south side Klamath a mile above mouth of Cappell Creek.-- Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map, Indian Office, 1912.

See Mah-reep'

Mareklos [error for Mokelkos]

Mareklos: "There were Siyokos south of French Camp and Mareklos on the banks of the Mokelumne."--W.E. Wilde, Stockton [Calif.] Record, May 23, 1925.

Note.- In letter to me dated Stockton, Calif., Dec. 21, 1925, the above author, W.E. Wilde, writes the name Mokelkos (after Tinkham).- C.H.M.

See also Mokelkos

Ma-rep Poliklan

Ma-rep.-- T. T. Waterman (after Randall's unpublished county map, 1866), Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 206, May 31, 1920.

See Mah-reep
See also Me'rip, Mareep, Mă-reep, Nah-rip

Maria

Maria: Spanish name for rancheria Tesmaymanil or Pino, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, Ms copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Tesmaymanil.

See also Tesmaymanil, Tejmaymanil, Tesmayma

Maria Cuajan

Maria Cuajan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Note: Probably combination of Spanish and Indian name for rancheria. See Cuscar.

Maricopa Yuman

Maricopa: Tribe of Indians living on Colorado River.-- E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 156, 157, 1918.

Maricopa: Given as Yuman tribe by A.E.Chamberlain, in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit,, vol.14, p.462, 1910.

Arizona

Maricopas Yuman

·Maricopas: In 1859 Col. J.R.F.Mansfield writes: "Ascending the Gila, we find the Tribe Maricopas, who are at enmity with the Yumas. They are not numerous."--Col. J.R.F.Mansfield, Inspector General, Letter to Major Irwin McDowell, dated Fort Yuma, Mar. 21, 1859.--On file in 'Old Files Division', Adjut. General's Office, No. I 37 1859.

Marin Mewan

·Marin: "The westernmost of the 2 smaller subdivisions of this [Mewan] stock. Their habitat, since known to Europeans in the 16th century, has been in Marin and southern Sonoma Counties, Cal. They came under the influence of the San Rafael, San Francisco, Solano, and Dolores Missions at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. The few survivors are scattered throughout this area, the number enumerated in 1910 being 22."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, p. 87, 1915.

Marin: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See Hookooeko

Marin

Hookooeko

Mewan

Marin. A chief of the Licatiut, apparently a band or village of the Gallinomero, about the present San Rafael, Marin co., Cal., in the early part of the 19th century. The Spanish accounts relating to him are conflicting. According to the most definite authority he was defeated and captured in battle with Spanish troops in 1815 or 1816 and carried to San Francisco, but escaped and resumed hostilities from his refuge place on the Marin ids. He was retaken in 1824, and accepting his fate, retired to San Rafael mission, where he died in 1834, or, according to other accounts, as late as 1848. The county takes its name from him. See Bancroft, Hist. Cal., II, VII, 1886–1890.

Handbook: Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 807, 1907

·Maringayam (Mah'rengayam) Shoshonean

Name used by neighboring tribes for Southern Serrano. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 133, 134, 1907. ~~(Name borrowed from Boas, Proc. A.A.A.S. 44, 261, 1895)~~ Boas states: "The Serano call themselves Mā'ringayam". - Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. 44 (for 1895), 261, 1896.

Maringa: Place name at opening of Big Morongo Cr. into ~~Big~~ Morongo Valley. Same name also used for group there & at Yamisevul on Mission Cr. at canyon mouth. --R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 368, 372-379, Sept. 1924. ?

See also Mar'-re-vi-am. They call their country Mar-king'-ah. - Kroeber

See also Marayam, Maringints, Mar'-ing-am

Shoshonean

Maringints

Chemehueve name for "Serrano proper." — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 108 133, 134-135, 1907.

Maringam

See also, Marayam, Maringayam.

MARIPOSA LANGUAGES YOKUT

Mariposa Languages. "In the north of Mariposa County, and not far South of the Tuolumne area, the language seems changed, and the Coconoons is spoken by some bands on the Mercede River."--Latham. Opuscula, p.350, 1860.

Mariposa.--"Latham. Trans. Philolog. Soc. Lond., 84, 1856" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.90, 1891).

Mariposan

Yokut

Stock name used by Powell for Yokut tribes in San Joaquin Valley Calif. (after Latham, who gives the "Mariposa Languages", Opuscula, 350, 1860). - Linguistic Families, 90-91, 1891.
See also Kroeber, The Yokuts Language of So-Central Calif. 171, 1907.

Family name. - Henshaw and Mooney (representing Bureau Etk.), Linguistic Families of Indian tribes North of Mexico, 1, 1885.

Mariposans : Julian Steward. Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935. p.6 "Neither Yokuts nor their neighbors should be called "Mariposans".

See also Yokut.

Mariposas

Mewan

Some 300 Indians of this tribe brought in to mission San Juan Bautista, Monterey Co., Calif., mentioned by Garcia in 1820.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 339, 1885 (ft. note).

Name on map of San Joaquin Valley [in 1806-10?] east of San Joaquin River and between Merced and Mariposas rivers.--Ibid, 51.

"Mariposa County Indians . . Five bands."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 608 (population table), 1854.

Mariposas: Arroyo on ~~W~~ east side of San Joaquin River ~~N of Sta. Rita~~. Named by Morago in 1806 Mariposas ~~[Butterflies] because of their numbers~~. "it is very muddy wherever one looks. There are about 60 oaks in this

(over)

place and a few willows in the arroyo. --Diaro of Pedro Muñoz, 1806, Arch. Sta. Barbara, Vol. 4, .p 8, 1806-1821.

Priestley, in an article on Expeditions sent out from Calif. Missions, identifies this locality as probably Mariposa Creek.

Marki Serrano Shoshonean

Marki: Serrano place name at opening of canyon at reservation, north side San Gorgonio Pass.--R.F.Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am.Anthrop.,Vol.26,No.3, 368, Sept.1924. [This site in more recent time occupied by a group of Wanapupayam from Whitewater. 369.]

See Mahlke

Marllajo Diegueno Yuman

Marllajo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mission de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellajó.

Maromat

Maromat: Rancheria mentioned (8 Indians 1813-16) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

'Serrano'

Māroña Morongo Shoshonean

Māroña: Clan or band on Mission Creek, from which the term Morongo is derived.--W.D.Strong,Aboriginal Soc.in So. Calif.,p.5, May 28,1929.

māriña: Clan at Yumisēvul,Mission Creek.--Ibid,p.11,17,97 (Yumisēvul=rcha.SE of The Pipes.)

See Morongo

Maronga

Serrano name for Morongo valley or Mission Creek. "The largest village", according to the Highland informant.

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol. 8, June 1908, 35.

See Morongo, Marayam, Maringints, Onongo.

Marongam Serrano

Marongam: Cahuilla name for the Marongo. --E. W. Gifford Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 179, 1918.

See Morrongo

Marrapay

Marrapay: Rancheria mentioned (1815) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Cahuilla

Martinez

Spanish name of Indian village on Colorado Desert, Calif. - Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 125, 127, 130, 1893. ("Tribe of 124 people - the home of the chief of the Desert Indians". - Ibid 127). - Ibid for 1895, 132, 1896.
Cahuilla name of Martinez: So-kut Men-yil ("deer moon"). - Barrows, Ethno-botany of the Coahuilla Indians, 33-34, 1900.

·Marreviam

Shoshonean

·Mar'-re-vi'-am. — Name for themselves — their tribal name.

They call their country Mar-king'-ah. — Told me by members of tribe near Banning, Calif. in 1932 & 1933. — C.H.M.

Also spoken Mahr'-re-ah-yum by band north of Redlands. — C.H.M.

See also Morongo and Maringayam, Mahr'-re-ah-yum's

Cahuilla

Martinez

Martinez. A small village on Torres res., under the Mission agency, s. Cal.— Ind. Aff. Rep., 170, 1904. 810

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 810, 1907

See Sokut: Men-yil

Martinez

Indian settlements in Coahuila valley are called Agua Caliente, Toros, Cabezon and Martinez, and the latter, under chief Martinez, "is the largest of these settlements in point of population and in the number of acres of land under cultivation."--J.P.H.Wentworth in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, p.326, 1863.

[On the same page Agua Caliente is located 54 miles from San Bernardino; Toros 35 miles from Agua Caliente; and Cabezon "is about midway between Toros and Martinez, being about three miles from either."]

Masalla Magoons Pomo

Tribe on Russian River south of Cloverdale, Calif.
Bancroft, (Powers' Pomo MS) Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p449, 1874.

Masallamagoon (Div'n of Pomo). Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566, 1875.
Masallamagoons.--Ibid, 643 (speak a dialect of Pomo).
For matter on origin of name see Barrett, Ethnogeog. Pomo, 213-214, 1908.

See also Mi-sal-la-ma-gum', mi-sal-la ma-gun', mu-sal-la-kan'.

Masavngna Tongvan

Masavngna: Name given by Luiseno informant for San Pedro. --Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 144, 1907.

Mascá Ennesen

Mascá: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Mascal Chumashan

Mascal: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Maschal

Maschal Chumashan

Maschal. A Chumashan village given in Cabrillo's Narrative as on San Lucas id., Cal., in 1542; located on Santa Cruz id. by Taylor in 1863 and by San Buenaventura Indians in 1884.
Maschal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863. **Mas-tcál.**—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Maxul.**—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 810, 1907

See also Mas-tcál, Maxul

Maschal Chumashan

Maschal: Rancheria formerly on Santa Cruz Island, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Maschál: Rancheria on island opposite San Buenaventura Mission mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

Maschal: Rancheria "on the opposite island" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (28 Indians). Spellings: Maschal 13 times; Maschala 3; Mascal 2; Mastcháala 1. --Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Mascchaala, Masschal: Spellings in Libro de Difuntos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786.

See also Mashal, Mas-tcál, Mashchhal, Maxul,

Mascui Chumashan

Mascui : Given by James L. Ord as Indian name for Santa Rosa Island off coast of Santa Barbara.--James L. Ord (undated pencil MS) in Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of Calif., Bancroft Library.

Masewuk

Chumashan

Masewuk. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 812, 1907

·Masewuk

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Santa Barbara, Calif.--Taylor, Cali
-F. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.11, May 4, 1860.

Mashtinau Chokimina Yokut

.Mashtinau: Chokimina place name at east side Squaw Valley.
--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 480, 1925.

· Masīkawa´nī (Masekawah'ne) Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near W shore of Laguna de Santa Rosa about 1 1/2 mi. WNW of Sebastopol. Site on Sebring ranch.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 223, Feb. 1908

· Masipa

Yuman

Masipa ('coyote'). Given by Bourke (Jour. Am. Folk-lore, II, 181, 1889) as a gens of the Mohave who are said to have been originally a band of the Maricopa.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 813, 1907

Masouruk Geog name

Karok

Masouruk. -- Name for Salmon River. -- Gibbs MS map, 1852

Massabit

Massabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Mapavit.

Mas'-sing wal'-le mas'-se — Me'-wuk stock

Old Me'-wuk village 1 mile east of West Point, Calaveras Co., Calif. Also known as Kun-nŭ'-sah. Names given me by chief of tribe. Merriam, Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 344, 1907.

Mas-su-ta-ka-ya Pomo

Tribe meeting U.S. Treaty Commr. at Camp Fernando Feliz, Russian River, Aug. 22, 1851.- 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 57, 59, 1905.

Massutakaya.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.956, 1899 [publ. 1901].

See also Masoot, Mah-soo-ta-ki-ah, Mah-soot-pi-ah, Maj-su-ta-ki-as, &c

Mas-tcál [pronounced Mas-chál] Chumashan

Mas-tcál.-- Former rancheria on Santa Cruz Island between the principal harbor and Pt. Diablo. There was another rancheria Tcö-cö [Chö-cö] between Mas-tcál and Pt. Diablo. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Mashchhal, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Maschal, Maxul

Mastcháala Chumashan

Mastcháala: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Maschal

N

Masut Pomoan

Masut. A former northern Pomo village on Forsythe cr., one of the headwaters of Russian r., about 3 m. N. W. of the present Calpella, Mendocino co., Cal. (S. A. B.)
Masu-ta-kaya.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 112, 1853. **Ma-su-ta-kéa.**—Ibid. 818

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 818, 1907

masū't (=Mah-soot') Pomo

or masū', or cīyō'l: Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western affluent of Russian river about 3 mi. northwest of Calpella; some say on east bank, some on west; was on each, at different times; These people are probably Gibbs's Masu-ta-kaya and McKee's Maj-su-ta-ki-as.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 144, Feb. 1908

See also Mas-su-ta-ka-ya, mah-soo-ta-ki-ah, mah-soot-pi-ah, maj-su-ta-ki-as &c.

Masu-ta-kaya See Ma-su-ta-kéa Pomo

Tribe or band on Russian River, Calif. - Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853. Also McKee, Ibid 634.

Barrett gives old village Mahsoot' (wh he spells masūt) about 3 miles NW of Calpella. Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 144, 1908.

See also Mahsoot' (masūt), mah-soo-ta-ki-ah, Ma-su-ta-kea

Ma-su-ta-ké'a

Pomo

Tribe on west branch Russian River, Calif. – Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853.

Inhabitants of old village Mahsoot' (spelled by Barrett masüt) 3 miles NW of Cahuilla. – Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 141, 1908.

Serano Masutakaya, Mas-su-ta-ki-ah, Mah-sooza-ki-ah,

Cahuilla

Maswut helaanut

Shoshonean

maswut helaanut: Desert Cahuilla village in Painted Canyon, about 2 mi. NE of Mecca, on east side of railroad. -- W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p53, May 28, 1929.

Cahuilla

Masūwitcem Shoshonean

masūwitcem: "long hairs in the nose". Desert Cahuilla clan at Palhīliwit near Martinez. Originally from Īlwukwinet in Los Coyotes canyon.--W.D.Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p.42, **May 28,1929.**

Matabai

Matabai: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1811).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Matac Kam-me-i ? ? Yuman

Matac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Majatat

Matacawat Yuman

Matacawat. -- Place, probably rancheria, mentioned in route of Indian campaign of 1836: "We started from Descanso, about 50 miles below the town of San Diego, passing through Tecate, los Juntos, Milquatai, Jacum, Matacawat, Guatay, Cuyamaca Valley round to Valle de las Viejas."-- Vicente Romero, Notes of the Past, 3, MS, Bancroft Library, 1872.

Possibly the same as Matajavi ?

Matagaapa

Matagaapa: Rancheria mentioned (1808) in Libro de Bautismos Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Kamnei

•Matagua Yuman

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) as being in a valley 3 leagues from Eschá valley,[in vicinity of San Diego?] Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 563, 1884. [In Warner Valley.]

•Matagua: Rancheria visited by Grijalva in August 1795, 3 leagues (9 mi) from the valley Escha on overland journey between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano.--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 55, 1795, Bancroft Library. [In Warner Valley.]

See also Mataguay, Matahuay, Matarogua

·Mataguay

Yuman

Mataguay. A former Diegueño rancheria on upper San Luis Rey r., San Diego co., Cal.; later on Agua Caliente No. 1 res., occupied by Warner's ranch. By decision of the U. S. Supreme Court the Indians were dispossessed of their lands, and by act of May 27, 1902, an additional tract was purchased at Pala, and the Mataguay people, who numbered 11 in 1903, were removed thereto in that year.

·**Mataguay.**—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 24, 1883. ·**Matahuay.**—Hayes (1850) cited by Bancroft, Nat. Rac., I, 458, 1882. ·**Matajuiai.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34 Cong., 3d sess., 133, 1857. ·**Mootaeyuhew.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 818, 1907

Diegueno

·Mataguay

Yuman

Village in southern California (on Warner Ranch). — L. A. Wright in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1901, 197, 1902. — Ibid for 1902, 118, 1903 (11 persons to be evicted).
Called Amat kokhat by the Diegueno, and Toov by the Luiseno.
On upper San Luis Rey River.

·Matahuay

·Dieguino village.—Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, ·458, 1874.

Matagua.--Bancroft (after Grijalva 1795), Hist. Calif., I, 563 ft.note, 1884.

See Matajnay, Matajaui, Matajuiai, Matajuai, Matagua
Matahuay, Matawhya

Tribe Kamia

Name Matahuay

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Tribe Kamia

Name Matajuai

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Diegueno

Matajaui — Yuman

Village in Southern California. – L. A. Wright in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1898, 136, 1898.

Called Amat kokhat (white earth) by the Diegueno, and Toov by the Luiseno (Kroeber).

See also Matajnay, Mataguay, Matajuiai, Matajuai.
Mootaeyuhew

Diegueno

Matajnay — Yuman

Indian village in Southern California. – Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891.

See also Matajaui, Mataguay, Matajuiai, Matajuai.

·Matajuiai — Dieguino — Yuman

Dieguenos village mentioned in Santa Isabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., 133, 1857.

Matajuay: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Matajuay 3 times; Metjuay 3; Metjwai 3; Matjuay 1.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Matajuai, Matajaui, Matajnay, Mataguay., Mootaeyuhew
Matajuay, Metjuay, Metjwai, Matjuay

··Matalanes

Tribe on San Francisco Bay, Calif. (after Humboldt's Mitalans) Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.1, p.363, 1874.

Spelled Matalans by Humboldt, (Essai Polit. Nouv. Esp. I, 321, 1811; Ibid trans., New Spain, vol. II (3d ed.), 298, 1822.

Quoted in Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 204, 1816.

Matalanes. - Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 454, 1844 (after Humboldt)

·Matalánes. —Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt), Ibid, ·453.

See Matalan

Matalan[s] Olhonean

Tribe formerly on San Francisco Bay. - Humboldt, Essai Polit. Nouv. Espagne, I, 321, 1811. Ibid, English translation by Black (New Spain), 3d Ed. vol. II, 298, 1822.
Quoted by Adelung in Mithridites, vol. III, pt. 3, p. 204, 1816.

Matalans. --Bancroft (after Humboldt), Native Races, Vol. I, 454, 1874.

Matalans. -
Mentioned in Edouard Auger: Voyage en California, 162, 1854.
Written Matalanes by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 1874. (based on Humboldt); and Matalan (classification), Ibid, III, 567, 1875.
"On the shores of San Francisco Bay, there are the languages spoken by the Matalans, Salses, and Quirotes, (which are dialects of one mother language.) "-- Ibid, (after Humboldt) III, 652, 1875.

See also Mitline, Matalanes.

[OVER]

Matalans -Quirotes Family Olhonean

Matalans-Quirotes Family: Term used by Balbi in supertribal sense to indicate Humboldt's group of Matalans, Salsen and Quirotes tribes, living in the neighborhood of San Francisco Bay.-- A. Balbi, Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

Matalans.-- A. Balbi (after Humboldt), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

Luiseno

Matamó

Piyumko

Matamó: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (105 Indians). Spellings: Matamó 45 times; Matamo 16; San Juan Capistrano Viejo 11; Elias Matamó 7; San Juan Capistrano de Matamó 10, San Juan Capistrano Matamó 45; San Juan Matamó. Chief Cupacuánac or Bernardino baptized Oct. 1775.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS; 1769-1822.

Matamo: (or San Juan Capistrano) [Viejo [= San Luis Rey]] Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission.--Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

See San Luis Rey

Yuman

Matamo

Matamo. A Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.; probably the same as Matmork la Puerta, represented in the treaty of 1852 at Santa Isabel.
Matamó.—Ortega (1775) cited by Bancroft, Hist. Cal. I, 253, 1884. Matmork la Puerta.—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 132, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 818, 1907

Matamo (or San Juan Capistrano)
Rancheria on books of mission San Diego, Calif. between 1795+1800 ~~in 1798~~.
--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 656, 1884 (ft. note).

[Some error or confusion here - CRM]

Matapjahua. Chumashan

Matapjahua: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Matapjahua 3 times; Matapuam 2; Matapuan. Spanish name San Juan de la Cruz.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Matapjahua : Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

See also Malapua

Matapjuelejuel Chumashan

Matapjuelejuel: Rancheria mentioned twice (1804,1813) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MSS, 1782-1873.

Matapjuelejuel: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.--From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

Matarango Panamint Shoshonean

Matarango. A tribe living w. of Darwin, s. E. Cal.; probably an offshoot of the Panamint, as they speak a similar language. (H. W. H.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 819, 1907

Matarogua Kam-mei Yuman

Matarogua: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Matarogua, 3 times; Matanogua 2; Matanagua.--Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Mataragui: Given by Judge Hayes as one of 5 principal Cuyamaca rancherias (Jamatagune, Guatay, Mataragui, Cuyamaca and Huacapin). On site of what in 1870 was Mulkins' barley field. Abandoned before 1856.--Banjamin Hayes, MS Notes on the Dieguenos, 1870 (Bancroft Library, Hayes Scrapbooks, 38: 172 & 173).

ma'tasama — Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on northwest bank of North Fork of Gualala river about 1 mi. northeast of old village ma'canena. From ma, ground, ta or tas, red, and sa'ma, near (?).

BERNO - GEOG PUM

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 165, Feb. 1908

Matawhya — Yuman

Matawhya.-- Spelling for Diegueño village in letter written me by Mary B. Watkins, Mesa Grande, Jan. 25, 1906.

See also Mataguay, Matajuiau, Matagua, Matahuay, &c.

· ma'tcata (= mah-chah-tah) Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about 1/2 mi. northeast of Sherwood station. A single Indian family now living on site.

From ma, ground, and tcata', between.

ETHNO - GEOG PO MO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 147, Feb. 1908

See Mah-chah-tah

· Matchemne[s] Mewko Mewan

Tribe or subtribe on east side lower Sacramento River, Calif. Name given J. D. Dana by John A. Sutter of Sutter's Fort in 1841. Word for water 'kik' (= keek). — Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Expd. 630, 1846. This agrees with other Mewko tribes. — Cram Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874; III, 649, 566, 1875. (after Dana).

· Machemne, · Macemne, Amuchemne, Amuchomne, Omuchamne -- Alphabetical list of neophytes of San ~~Fernando~~ José Mission records 8 Indians under spellings · Machemne & · Macemne, and 6 Indians under spellings Amuchemne, Amuchomne. -- San José (erroneously labeled San Fernando) Mision, Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos, Original MS, Bancroft Library.

~~See Yachachumne, Yatchakumne, Yachekumne, Yacheko,~~

See also Machemne, Macemne, Amuchemne, Amuchomne, Omuchamne

Ma'tcōkō (= mah'-cho-ko) Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old camp site of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on the Chas. Wilson ranch on summit of ridge just W of main branch of Gualala river, and about 1 mi. SSE of Seaview. This site is just S of where road leading from Fort Ross to Cazadero joins road running along ridge from Plantation to Cazadero. From ma, ground, and tcō'kō, to kneel down upon both knees.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 238, Feb. 1908

See Mah-chó-ko

Matculla

Matculla: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Matculla, Matjullol. -- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Mate´lnapōtī — Pomo

Old camp site of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on E shore of Upper lake probably about 3 3/4 mi. SSE of town Upper Lake.

From mate´l, spliced (?), napo´, village, and ti, old.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 190, Feb. 1908

Matelnapoti: The southernmost Danoxa [Dan-nó-kah] tract.--E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, p.86, 1923

Mā´-te-ne — Kahchiah — Pomoan

Mā´-te-ne: Kahchiah name for their former village at Ft. Ross. Told me by members of tribe.--

Metē´ nī--Barrett (230, Ethno-Geog. Pomo,) 1908

Matguanan

Matguanan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Matguanan, Matjanal, Nadvguanan, Notquanan, Atquanan.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Metjanall

Mat-hát-e-vatch Chem-e-we-ve Shoshonean

On Feb. 21, 1854, Whipple learned "that war, or some other calamity, had visited all the Indians of the Colorado from the Gulf upwards, viz: the Cocopás, Co-moyéis, Cuchans, Ya-va-páis, Chem-e-huè-vìs, Mac-há-vìs, Ca-hual-chitz, Mat-hát-e-vatch, and Hual-páich."—Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III b [pt. 1] p.110, 1856.

Mat-hat-e-vátch (on E bank Colorado Riv. above the Mac-há-ves & Ca-hual-chitz ~~Spelling and~~ Located ~~of tribe~~ on map of Colorado Riv. drawn by Yuma Indian.--Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III d [Pt. 3] p.16, 1856.

Yuma name for Chemeweve (Handbook).

Matheltac

Matheltac: Rancheria of the Pagsim mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (7 Indians, 1799).-- Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Ma'-ti-la-ha Chumashan

Ma'-ti-la-ha: Large and important rancheria in southern Ventura County on site of present Matilija.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.
(Henshaw also uses spelling Mat' ki-la-ha.)

See also Matilija, Matillija, Matiliha

[A = n in but]

mA'tiL'cé' Ennesen

mA'tiL'cé': Former Ennesen rancheria on coast.-- J. A. Mason, Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 108, Dec. 14, 1912.

Mǎtil she

Matilden[s] Athapaskan

Name used by ~~U. S. Board Ind. Commrs.~~ J. Lewis Spalding for band on Hoopa Valley Reservation. Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 82, 1870; 5th Ann. Rept. Board Ind. Commrs. (for 1873), 64, 1874.

Ada M. Wells, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1871, 335, 1872.
Mason, Smithsonian Rept. for 1886, 206, 1889.
Goddard writes it Medildiñ, wh see.

See also Mi-til'-ti, Medildiñ.

Matilija and Matillija — Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif. (up the San Buenaventura river, towards Santa Ynez.)-Taylor, Calif Farmer, July 24, 1863. (Spelled both with single + double l.) "Lon

"Matillija Sierra separates the valleys of San Buenaventura and Santa Ynez."

Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Matilja.-- Rancheria of Mission of San Buenaventura.-- From extracts made from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, for Bancroft Library, p.27, 1877.

Matilja. -- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged according to books of baptism."-- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, made for Bancroft Library, p. 10, 1877.

See Matiliha. Matillija, Matilja, Ma-ti-la-ha, Mat ki-la-ha, Matilxas

Lovey

Matiliha — Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Matilija, Matillija, Matilja, Má-ti-la-ha

Matiliha

Chumashan

Matiliha. A large Chumashan village, said by Indians to have been on Buenaventura r., Ventura co., Cal. A village of this name is mentioned in mission archives as having been situated near Santa Inez mission.

Ma'-ti-la-ha.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Matiliha.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. **Matilija.**—Ibid., July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 820, 1907

See also Má-ti-la-ha, Matilija, Matilja

[Card 2]

Matilja

Chumashan

Matilja: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (189 Indians). Spanish name San Antonio de Padua.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Matilxa. Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Mā-til'-ten Hoopa Athapaskan

Village in upper (southern) part of Hoopa Valley. Told me by Redwood creek hNilkut; later pronounced the name Mā-til-ting; a large village, still inhabited.

Ma-til-tins: Largest and most powerful of peaceful tribes in Hoopa Valley in 1863, situated 1 mile from Fort Gaston. --Bledsoe, Indian Wars, 424, 1885.

Matilta Ranch.--Old Indian village on Trinity River above Fort Gaston and on opposite side of of river. Occupied in May 1864 by "Big Jim's band".-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt. 2, p. 843, 1897.

Mentioned in agreement between chiefs of Hoopah tribe and Commandant of Northern Divison, Humboldt Military

[OVER]

See also Mā-til-ten, Matildens, Medildiñ, Matilton, Mantiltan

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Ma' tīmalī Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, near ocean shore-line ~~and~~ about 2 mi. SE of Stewart's Point. It is said that here there is a spot some 50 or 60 yds. in diameter which sounds hollow like a drum when one walks over it.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 233, Feb. 1908

See Mah-te-mah-le

District.--Ibid, Pt. 2, p. 69, 1897.

Diegueno

· Matirom

Yuman

Diegueno ranchria mentioned in Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Jan. 7, 1852.— 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32d Cong. 1st Sess. p. - . Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

See also Matironn (misprint)

· Matironn

Yuman

· **Matironn.** One of the Diegueño rancherias represented in the treaty of 1852 at Santa Isabel, s. Cal.—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 133, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 820, 1907

Diegueno

·Matironn — Yuman

Diegueno rancheria mentioned in Treaty of Santa Isabel, of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., 133, 1857.

Printed Matirom in 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32d Cong. 1st Sess., p. ; Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

·Matita — Chumashan

Rancheria, according to Goycoechea (1796), [Farbatley] between San Buenaventura and Purisima], Calif.--Bancroft, History of Calif., I, 672, note 1884.

Mati´wi — Kah-chi-ah — Pomo

Old village of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on summit of ridge between Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river and small stream called Haupt creek, to the S. Site about due N of present village of Pō´tōl and near boundary between Southern and Southwestern dialectic areas.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 225, Feb. 1908

See Mah-té-we

Matjanal

Matjanal: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matguanan.

Matjuay: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matajuay

Matjuay: Rancheria "in the sierra of San Luis" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Matjullol

Matjullol Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matculla.

Mat-jus or Chi-mi-hua-hua Piute

"The Chi-mi-hua-hua or Mat-jus tribe of Indians live in the mountains on the right [W] bank of the Colorado, two days journey or about 60 miles above the post." [Ft. Yuma] - Major S.P. Heintzelman, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d Sess. p. 44, 1857.

See Chim-a-we-ve.

Diegueno

Mat-mak Yuman

Diegueño village at La Puerta mentioned in Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Jan. 7, 1852. - 18 Calif. Treaties, p , June 1852; Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

Matnoc: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Matnoc, Matanoc; Macnoc,, Metnoc; Metenoc 3 times.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Matmark., Matnoc, Metenoc,

Diegueno

· Matmork — Yuman

Diegueño rancheria at La Puerta, mentioned in Santa Ysabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. – House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., p. 132, 1857.

Printed Mat-mak in 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32d Cong. 1st Sess., p. –; reprint: p. 43, Jan. 1905.

See Mat-mak.

· matō' — Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, just southwest of the late A.E. Sherwood's home, about 1 1/2 mi. west-northwest of Sherwood station.

From matō', big.

NORTH - GEOG PUBS

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 148, Feb. 1908

See Mah-tó chut-te

Matole — Athapaskan

Tribe in NW Calif. (speak Pomo dialect). ~~(tribe of Pomo)~~ — Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566, 1875.

Matoles. -- Ibid, 643.

See also Mattole, Mattoal.

Matomey Ki Pomos ~~(meaning "Wooded Valley people")~~ — Pomo

Bancroft (after Powers), Native Races Pacific States, Vol. 1 p 362, 448, 1874.

Band or tribe at Little Lake (or Betumki Valley). Satcchit, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 162. 1877.

See Mtom'kai and Betumki.

Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 504, Dec. 1872.

Written Ma-tom-kai by L. L. Palmer. — Palmer's Hist. Mendocino County, Calif., 167, 1880.

Matomey Ki. -- "Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 476, 1878" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p. 87, 1891).

See also Mi-toam-kai-pomo, M'tom'kai,

9

· Ma-tom-kai

Pomo

Native (Pomo) name of Little Lake Valley. - A. E. Shermood in Palmer's Hist. Mendocino County, Calif. 167, 1880.

See also Betumki, Matomey ki Pomo.

· Mă-too-tsā'

Achomawan

· Mă-too-tsā': As-tah-ke-wi-che name for the Hā'-we-si'-doo band on west side of southern part of Goose Lake.--C.H.Merriam: Classification & Distribution of the Pit River Indian Tribes of California, Smiths.Misc.Collections, Vol.78,No.3, p.46, 1926.

Matotay

Matotay:"Rancheria on the road to La Punta, alias San Antonio", mentioned in Book of Baptisms,San Diego Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Matotay 4 times; Mataotay; Mata Otay.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1729-1822.

were Mata Otay & Otay different rancherias?

Matpoguau Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Matpoguau, Matpuuguau: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Metpaguau.

Matsnojosto Chumashan?

Matsnojosto: One Indian baptized from rancheria Matsnojosto 1796.-- Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Note: Error in Pinart's copy. Spelling in original MS is Matsnojotso.

Matsun (typographic error for ~~See~~ Mutsun) Hoomontwash Olhonean

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII,No10,April 27, 1860.

See Mutsun, Mootsoon,

Mattat Kam-me-i? ? Yuman

Mattat: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Majatat.

Mattawottis Yuman

Mattawottis. A former Diegueño rancheria under the mission of San Miguel de la Frontera, N. Lower California.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 18, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 822, 1907

Mattawottis

Rancheria near ~~of~~ San Miguel Mission, Lower California, 30 miles below San Diego, Calif.
--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.13, May 18,1860.

See also Mataquats ?

Mat-tóal See Mattole Athapaskan

Tribe on Mattole creek and Bear river, Humboldt Co., Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif., pp 107-113, 124, 1877. Range from coast to Eel River, the western bank of which they hold from about Eagle Prairie southward to mouth of South Fork.

Mattoal.--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902.

See Matole, Mattole, Yeeath

Mat-tōl Mat-tōl Athapaskan

Mat-tōl: Coast tribe on Mattole River, Humboldt County, immediately south of their near relatives the Nekanni. Name used by themselves and by the Nekanni and Lolahnkōk. Name often stretched to include the Nekanni of Bear River. Comm.

Mattole: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

Mattole: "A small group or tribe belonging to the Kuneste section of the Pacific coast division of this stock. They have occupied since earliest traditional times the southern coast of Humboldt County, Cal...The number enumerated in 1910 was 34."--Dixon, Census of 1910; Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15,78,128, 1915.

The survivors of the tribe (old Joe Duncan and son Ike Duncan) told me in 1923 that the proper pronunciation of their tribal name is Bĕ-tōl or Pĕ-tōl. - Comm

See also Matole, Mattóal, Mattoles, Yeeath,

Mattole[s] Athapaskan

Name used by Capt. Austin Wiley in 1864 for tribe from region of same name in NW California. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 119, 1865.

Written Mattoles by Stephen Powers in Overland Monthly, IX, 499, Dec. 1872.

Written Matoles by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 643, 1875;

Mattoles. - Ibid, p. 86. Matole - Ibid, p. 566. (matole)

Tribe on Mattole Creek & adjacent Bear River & ranging from coast across Eel River. - Powers Poma MSS. quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 447, 1874.

See Mat-tōl

See also Matole, Mattóal, Yeeath.

· Mattole

Athapaskan

Mattole (Wishosk name). An Athapascan tribe whose principal settlements were along Bear and Mattole rs., Cal. They resisted the white race more vigorously than the natives of this region generally did and suffered practical extermination in return. They were gathered on a reservation near C. Mendocino for a time, and some of them were afterward taken to Hupa Valley res. A few still live in their old territory. They differ somewhat from their Athapascan neighbors in language and culture; they burn the dead; the men tattoo a distinctive mark on the forehead, but in other respects they are similar to the Hupa. (P. E. G.)

Matole.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 643, 1874. **Mattóal.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 107, 1877. **Mattole.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 119, 1865. **Tul'bush.**—Powers, op. cit., 124 ('foreigners': Wailaki name).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 822-3, 1907

· matū'kū Mah-too'-Koo Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on south bank of Cold creek (called matū'kū-bida), about 1 mi. up stream from confluence with east fork of Russian river; about 200 yds. south of ranch house on Hopper sheep ranch.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 140, 1908. Feb.

One myth says it was called tsaka'mō ~~(village 1 mi. down Cold creek)~~.

Matzaayolay

Matzaayolay: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Matzaayolay. Spelling in Book of Baptisms, Mojayolo.--Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Mojayolo

Mau language of San Diego

Language spoken at Warner's Ranch, Calif. in 1795 when first visited by the Spaniards, according to the diary of Juan Mariner, leader of the expedition.--Joseph J. Hill, The History of Warner's Ranch. Los Angeles, 1927.

"In 1795...the Warner Ranch Indians seemed to be a blending of three tribes, the Dieguenos, Luisenos, and the Cahuillas, but all were classed as Cupenos and spoke the Mau tongue."--Gardner Bradford article in Los Angeles Times, Jan. 26, 1936.

Tongva Shoshonean

·Maugna

Rancheria formerly at Rancho de los Felis, Los Angeles CO., Calif. --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan .11, 1861.)

Hugo Ried Ms., 1852; Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst. vol. 17, p. 2, 1885.

·Maugna. —Bancroft(after Ried), Native Races, I, ·460, 1874.

Written Mau-gna by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

See also Mauvit, Moomga, Moonga, Momonga?

·Maugna

Tongvan

Maugna. A former Gabrieleñorancheria in Los Angeles co., Cal., at a locality later called Rancho Felis.—Ried (1852) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 823, 1907

Mauhatpa

Mauhatpa: Rancheria mentioned (in 1812) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Mauh-teeq Yurok

Tribe on Klamath River, Calif.

Mikel in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, III, 634, 1853.

[Typographical error for Wauh-teeq.]

See Wauh-teeq, Wah-tek.

Cahuilla

Mauit — Shoshonean

mauit: Mt. Cahuilla village about 3 mi. SE of Cahuilla. Still occupied. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif. pp. 147, 148. **May 28, 1929.**

Cahuilla

Mauūlmiī — Shoshonean

mauūlmiī: Desert Cahuilla village at Toro. Existed about 50 yrs. ago. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif. Described in detail p. 52, mention p. 41. **May 1929.**

Mauvit

Tongvan

Mauvit: Rancheria mentioned (in 1804) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See also Maugna, Momomga?, Moonga

Maviatum

'Serrano'

Shoshonean

Maviatum: Serrano "clan(?)" that inhabited Maviat, the Mohave River region, north of San Bernardino Mountains.--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 179, 1918.

maviatem: Serrano clan vicinity of Victorville, N of San Bernardinos.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 11, May 28, 1929.

See Mo-hin-e-am

Mā'-we-nok: 'Hwilkut name for related Athapaskan tribe on Mad River, reaching up stream (southeasterly) from junction of North Fork with main Mad River, near Korbel, for 21 miles (in air line) to ranch of man named John Ahlgren. (Told me by 'Hwilkut in Sept. 1910.) On the north and east their territory meets that of the 'Hwilkut; on the south that of the Kil'-le-kōk ke'-ah or northern Lassik; on the west, that of the ~~Soo-lah'-te-luk~~, Pah'-te-waht and We'-ke tribes of the Soo-lah'-te-luk stock. -

See also Ma'-o-we-nok'

Maxul Chumashan

Maxul. -- Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo in 1542 on Limu, one of the islands of Sta. Barbara Channel called by Cabrillo San Lucas [probably Santa Cruz].-- Voyage of Cabrillo in B. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Maxul.--Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H., p.319, 1876. (after B. Smith)

Maxul.-- Henshaw, Archaeology, Wheeler Survey, 307, 1879. (after B. Smith) Thinks it Sta. Rosa. Id.

Maxul.-- Taylor (after B. Smith, 1857), Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (Located by Taylor on Sta. Cruz Id. the Ind. name of which he says is 'Limu!

Maschal. -- Spelling by Taylor in Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Mashchhal, Mas-tcál.-- Former rancheria W of the principal harbor of Sta. Cruz Id.-- Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained [over]

See also Maschal, Mashchhal, Mas-tcál

at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology).

Maxul.-- Eisen (after Arch. Wheeler Survey), Acct. of Indians of Sta. Barbara Islands, 10,1904, Refers it to Sta. Cruz.

Maxul. -- Bancroft (after E. Smith), Hist. of Calif.I, 72,1884. "apparently on Sta. Rosa",

[over]

Yukean
Miyakma

·Mayacma

Tribe in vicinity of mission at Sonoma, Calif., in 1823. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 506, 1885 (ft. note).

Mayacma: Rancheria mentioned in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS [1822].

Mayachmas: Spelling given in J.B. Alvarado's MS History of Calif., Vol.3, p.33 [no date].

Mayacma.---Mariano G. Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., Vol.1, p.9, MS Bancroft Library, 1875.

Mayacmas: Spelling by Salvador Vallejo, Origin de los Indios, MS, Bancroft Library, p. 5, 1875.

See also Miyahkmah, Maiyákma, Tlayacma

·Mayacmas (May-ac'-mas) See Mi-yahk'-mah Yukean
Tribe laid to lin. on Clear Lake, Calif. [villages & people at Calistoga Hot Sprgs, head Napa Val.]
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p451, 1874.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 15, 1861.
May-ac-mas of Clear Lake region, mentioned in Hutchings' Calif. Magazine, 355-359, Feb. 1857.

The name has been long in use for the mountain ridge north of Mt. St. Helena (of wh it is a continuation). The Statutes of Calif. 1850 give official sanction to the name 'Mayacmas' for the mountain in which the sources of Cuta creek take origin [This is the part called Cobb Mt] (p. 61, 1850); and also for the more northern part in which lie the sources of Russian River (Ibid p. 60).
See Maiyakma, Myacma, Myacoma, Miyahkma.

[over

Mayacma: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in Mission books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library. Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (99 Indians): Mayacma 50 times; Mayac. 45; Mayacm. 2.-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, 1824-1833.
Thompson speaks of Mt. St. Helena as one of the tallest and most beautiful peaks of the Mayacmas Range. - Thompson, Hist. & Descr. Sketch of Sonoma County, Calif. p. 5, 1877.

Mayacmas, Mayakmas: Spellings for tribe mentioned by José Fernandez, Cosas de Calif., pp. 87, 91, MS, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Mayacomos Yukean

One of six tribes, speaking different dialects and often at war, in Napa Valley, Calif., in 1831. "The Mayacomos tribe [redacted] near the Calistoga hot springs."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 161, 1891.

See Miyakma

Mayacomas = Miyakma Yukean

Tribe in upper end of Napa Valley, Calif.

"The Mayacomas (pronounced Mi-a-co-mas) dwelt in the vicinity of the hot springs, in the upper end of the valley." — J.S. Hittell, Hesperian, IV, 55, April 1860. Misspelled Myacomaps by Taylor (who quoted Hittell), Calif. Farmer, June 7, 1861. Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 452, 1874. — Menefee, Historical & descript. Sketch Book of Napa, Sonoma, Lake & Mendocino 8°, Napa city, p. 19, 229, 1873 (after Hittell, nothing original). Menefee states that the Indians who killed Kelsey & Stone at their place on the eastern edge of Big Valley were Mayacamas (Ibid 229).

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See also Myacoma, Maiyakma, Myacma, Mayacma, Mayacama, Myacomaps

Mayacomos: "The Mayacomos tribe near the Calistoga Hot Springs."-- History of Napa Co.2,Oakland,1879. (Smith & Elliott Pubrs.)

"Myacomas (pronounced Mi-a-comas)". (Vicinity of Hot Springs.) San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, May 12, 1860 (from Napa Reporter, after J.S.Hittell).

Mayaintalap; Mayain-talap

Yokut name (meaning 'large house') for Tejon Ke'-tan'-ă-moo-kum.
Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 130, 131, 135, 1907.

See Mi-yah'-hik-tchal-lap

Mayáyu YOKUT

Mayáyu: "Mayáyu (Tule River, south fork)."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.91, 1891. Tribe of Mariposan family.

See also Mai-ai-u, Muayu.

Mayem Mewan

Mayem: "We set out and the gentiles followed us to another rancheria whose chief is called Mayem 2½ or 3 leagues further on the same road" [from the Cuyens or about 8 leagues up the San Joaquin from Pescadero].--Viader, MS Diary, Aug, 1810.

See also Maijem, Mayemes

Mayemes Mewan?

Rancheria, ~~probably~~ on west side of San Joaquin River, ~~about 2 leagues below~~ a little above mouth of Tuolumne River, mentioned by Viader in 1810.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 57, 1885 (after Viader's MS Diary, October 1810). Given as 6 leagues [18 miles] above Pescadero, + 2 leagues [6 miles] below, + on opposite side from, Tuualamnes [Tuolumnes] rancheria (Ibid).

On his previous expedition (August 1810) Viader writes the name Maijem and locates it 8½ leagues [25½ miles] above Pescadero. Ibid, 56. The distances are of course merely guesses along the route traveled. It was located 5 leagues [15 miles] below Apaglamenes [Apelamenes]. Therefore it was not many miles from opposite mouth of Tuolumne River. Name sounds like Mi-a-man, but location different.

See ~~Mi-a-man~~, Maijem, Mayalame ?, Mayem

[over

Mayemes: Indians mentioned by W. Egbert Schenck as met by Moraga & Viader on west side San Joaquin river above Pescadero Oct. 1810. Indians appeared to have no villages and may have been a "hunting or fishing party." Located on his map about 18 mi. S E present Bethany near mouth of Stanislaus river.--W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p.128, map p.133, Nov. 13, 1926.

Card 2

Mayemes

Mewan ?

Mayemes: Mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission (91 Indians). Spellings: Mayemes 4 times; Mayemas 7; Mayeme 1.-- Mision de Santa Clara, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1804-1843.

Mayi

N Pomoan

Mayi. An important Pomo village on upper Clear lake, Cal.—A. L. Kroeber, Univ. Cal. MS., 1903. 8 25

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 8 25, 1907

Mayi: Village on Clear Lake drainage, "on Scott Creek near Tule Lake, not far from the town of Upper Lake. Bochawel, the region from Tule to Blue Lakes, seems to have belonged to Mayi. Haiyau or Kaiyau or Shinal are other names of the valley region in which Mayi was situated. The 'Ki-ou tribe' with its chief Bakula was therefore only the Mayi group."--Kroeber, Hdbook. Inds. Calif., 231, Gen. Index 984, 1925.

See also Maiyī

Mayrobit

Mayrobit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Mairobit

Mayten

Mayten: Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Mayuan

Mayuan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Maze

Maze: Rancheria mentioned(in 1812) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Kan-no'-ah

Mbamui ~~Yokiah-Boyah~~ Pomoan

"Mbamui or Knoya": "The people from Rock Pile."--Edwin M. Loeb.--Pomo Folkways, p. 194, Sept. 29, 1926.

Error: The people of Rockpile are Kah-bā-ho and belong to the We'-shah-chumi-mi tribe. Apparently he intended to designate the Kan-no'-ah tribe - the one next north of Rockpile - but got the 2 tribes confused. - CMM

Mbûshaksh: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) nickname for Snake Indian.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer.Eth.,Vol.2,Pt.2,p.660, 1850.

Me-chah'-wish 'hlab'-be Wintoon

Me-chah'-wish 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village on Little Stony Creek, about 4 miles west or southwest of Ladoga. Told me by members of tribe.--Cam

See also MĪtcáwicLabe

Mechinga

Mechinga: Rancheria mentioned once in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See also Guechinga?

Mechogua, Mechoa: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Michauha.

Mechoopda: "There are between forty and fifty in Chico who are remnants of the Mechoopda tribe. There were originally several hundred families. The seat of government of the Butte County tribe was a tepee under a great oak tree which grew where the Chico Water Works now stands." -- Sacramento Calif. Bee: Feb. 23, 1926.

See Mitchōpdo
See also Mechoopka.

Mechoopka Midoo

Village on General Bidwell's Rancho Chico, Chico, Calif.

Mechoopka -- C. C. Parry: Overland Monthly, v. XI, 2nd ser., p. 571, June, 1888

Medchoopda: Sacramento Bee, March 15, 1919 (recording death of Chief, Capt. Thomas Odack, aged 59.)

Mechoopda: Mentioned by C.H.Shinn as rancheria on Gen. Bidwell's Rancho Chico in 1900.--Charles H. Shinn, 'Story of a Great Calif. Estate', in C.C.Royce, 'John Bidwell', unpaged [p.335], 1906.

In a biographucal sketch of Bidwell in the same volume, Royce states that when Bidwell came into possession

[OVER]

See Mitch-op-da

See also Ma-chuck-nas, Mich-op-do

Mecpaguau Kam-me-i Yuman

Mecpaguau: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Metpaguau.

of Rancho Chico (1849), the rancheria of Indians was located along the south bank of Chico Creek, and that Bidwell removed them to a tract of land about ½ mile northwest of his house.--C.C.Royce, John Bidwell, pp. 61-62, 1906.

Mecquad

Mecquad: Rancheria mentioned (1803) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, Ms, 1769-1822.

Mecquicup

Mecquicup: Rancheria mentioned (1818) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Tribe

Name Mecui

Standard form Amejui

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Identification and remarks

Mecui

Mecui: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Amejui

Me'-dah-kah' tum'-mi We-shum' tat'-tah Pomoan

·Me'-dah-kah' tum'-mi: Santa Rosa branch of We-shum' tat'-tah tribe, extending north to Mark West Creek; and including We'-luk (or We'-lok) of Rincon Valley, immediately E & NE of Santa Rosa. Told me by old Tom Boots said by Indians to be last survivor of tribe.--Cam

Also given as Me'-dah-kah' chum'-mi.

Called Bah-num' {tat'-tah / tah'-dah by the related Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi.

Medchoopda. Midoo

Village on General Bidwell's Rancho Chico, Chico, Calif.

·Mechoopka.--C. C. Parry, Overland Monthly, v. XI, 2nd ser., p. 571, June, 1888.

·Medchoopda: Sacramento Bee, March 15, 1919 (recording death of Chief, Capt. Thomas Odack, aged 59).

See Mitch-op-da
See also Ma-chuck-nas, Mich-op-do, Mechoopka

Medildiñ Hoopa Athapaskan

Hoopa village on E side Trinity River in upper part of Hoopa Valley. - Goddard, Life & Culture of the Hupa, 12, "1903" (= 1904).

MeisdiLdiñ [Mās-til-ting].-- Spelling used by Goddard in 'hWilkut myth.-- P. E. Goddard, Chilula Texts, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Atchaeol. & Ethnol., vol. 10, No. 7, Nov, 1914.

See also Matilton,

Medilding Athapaskan

Medilding ('place of boats'). A Hupa village, the most important of the southern division of this people, on the E. side of Trinity r., Cal., 2 m. from the s. end of Hupa valley. (P. E. G.)

Ipupukhmam.—Goddard, inf'n, 1903 (Karok name). **Kahtetl.**—Gibbs, MS., B. A. E., 1852 (Yurok name). **Ka-la-tih.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855. **Ka-tah-te.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Matilden.**—Spalding in Ind. Aff. Rep., 82, 1870. **Matilton.**—Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 12, 1903. **Medildiñ.**—Ibid. **Mi-tl'-ti.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 73, 1877. **Olleppauh'l-kah-teht'l.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 839, 1907

Me-doos' 'hlab'-be Wintoon

Me-doos' 'hlab'-be : Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village at Old Ladoga ($\frac{1}{2}$--$\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of present [1923] Ladoga postoffice). Told me by members of tribe.--

See also Mīdūc'Labe

Meeasmay

Meeasmay: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Meeasmay Spelling in Book of Baptisms, Meeasnay.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Meeasnay

Meetkeni Athapaskan

Meetkeni. A former Tolowa village on the s. fork of Smith r., Cal. 839
Mê'-ĕt-ke'-ni.—Dorsey, Smith River MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Khaamotene name). **Mê'-rxĕt-ke.**—Dorsey, Chetco MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Chetco name).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 839, 1907

Meewa Mewuk Mewan

The Meewoc nation north of the Stanislaus "call themselves Meewoc (Indians); south of it, to the Merced, Meewa; south of that to the Fresno, Meewie."—Bancroft (after Powers), Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

See also Me-wah,

·Meewie Mewuk Mewan

The Meewoc nation north of the Stanislaus "call themselves Meewoc (Indians); south of it, to the Merced, Meewa; south of that to the Fresno, Meewie."--Bancroft (after Powers), Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

See also Me-we, Mew'wah

·Meewoc[s] See Mewuk Mewan

Stephen Powers, The California Indians, Overland Monthly, vol. 10, no. 1, 322-333, 1873 ('The Meewocs'). Most important article. "By far the largest nation, or group, in California, both in population and in extent of territory, is the Meewocs, whose ancient dominion extended from the snow-line of the Sierra to the San Joaquin River, and from the Cosumnes to the Fresno" (Ibid, 322).

The 3 principal divisions of the foothills tribes were thus recognized: "north of the Stanislaus they call themselves Meewoc (Indians); south of it, to the Merced, Meewa, south of that, to the Fresno, Meewie" (Ibid 323).

The tribes enumerated are: ·Cawnees, on So bank Cosumnes; ·Yulonees, on Sutter Creek; ·Wallies, on Stanislaus & Tuolumne Rivers; ·Awanees, in Yosemite Valley; ·Nootchoos on So. Fk. Merced; ·Choomteyas on middle Merced; ·Hethtoyas on upper Chowchilla; ·Chowchilla [over

on middle Chowchilla river; Pohoneechees on north bank of Fresno creek (Ibid 325).

Besides these he gives a batch of compass names (p. 324).

Most of above is summarized by Gatschet in his Indian Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 159, March 1877 (+ reprinted in Indian miscellany [Albany], 426, 1877)

·Meewocs. —Bancroft, (after Powers) Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, pp. ·375, ·393, ·395, ·397, 456, 1874.

·Meewoc nation —Ibid (after Powers), pp. 455, ·Meewoc (classification), Vol. III, ·567, 1875.

·Meewoc vocabulary of 14 words.--Ibid, ·652.

·Meewok: Mentioned in Memorial of Northern Calif. Ind. Assn.--Sen. Doc. No. 131, 58th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 10, 1904.

See also Me'-wuk, Me'-woc, Mi'-woc

[Card 2]

Meewocs Mewuk Mewan

·Meewocs: "In Fresno [county] and the western Sierras."--W.A.Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 15, 1922.

Yuman?

·Méganos

Argüello and Estudillo (1821) naming the stages from San Gabriel, Calif., to the Colorado River, say that on the 6th day reached "the Méganos; and 7th to the river near by."--Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., II, 442, fn. note 1885 [Based on statements of a Cocomaricopa chief]

Can this be same as ma-ha-os?

Megcuctenac

Megcuctenac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Melcotanac.

Mehenague

Mehenague: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Menegue

Me'-hin-kow'-nah

Pomoan

"Our name for ourselves" (Dry Creek tribe). Extending from just above Cozzens on Dry Creek, southeastwardly to opposite Lytton, not far up Dry Creek valley to about 4 miles NW of Healdsburg. On the East & West ~~to, [illegible]~~ reach to the summits of the adjacent ridges. Told me by several members of tribe + by adjacent tribes. Location of western boundary not certain as yet. - CAM

Their NW. boundary adjoined the SE limit of (closely related) Shah-kow'-we chemin who speak same dialect - both almost identical with that of the Clearlake Shah'-kah'-we chemin. - CAM (Aug. 1925)

Méh-teh

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath river, Calif.
Gibbs in Schoolcraft's ~~Archives~~ Indian Tribes, III, p 138, 1853. Mike Ibid 634.
Powers spells it Mi-ta in Tribes of Calif., p44, 1877.

· Mēhwale´lenōma — Yuki ?

Old camp site of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect~~, near W bank of Putah creek about 3 1/2 mi. SSE of Middletown.

From mē´wa, grape-vine, le´le, a small flat, and nō´ma, village.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth vol. 6, 274, Feb. 1908

Alayome - not Wappo - Cru

· Meidoo See Maidu and Midoo, Midu

Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, vol XII, 21, Jan. 1874.

Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 326, 1876.

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 159-160, March 1877.

Gatschet (after Powers) mentions, as 'bands' of Meidoo: Yuba, Cushna, Pujune [see Poosoone], Secumnes, Otákumne, Ollas, Concows.

The Neeshenam he correctly regards as belonging to the same stock, but he is far in error in suggesting that the Noces or Nozes belong here also (Ibid 160), for they are Yahna.

Powers draws the line between his Meidoo and Neeshenams at Bear River and gives reasons therefor - The Neeshenams, Overland Monthly, XII, 21, Jan. 1874.

[over

·Meidoos

"The Meidoos and Neeshenams are on the Yuba and Feather Rivers."--Bancroft (after Powers), Native Races, Vol. I, p.451, 1874; III, ·648, 1875.

(classification)
·Meidoo.--Ibid, Vol.III, ·566, 1875.

·Meidoo vocabulary of 16 words.--Ibid (after Powers), ·652.

Meidoo

Midoo

"A large nation, extending from the Sacramento to the Snow-line, and from Big Chico Creek to Bear River." - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 420, May 1874. (List of villages and other important matter, 420-424).

Mekewe

Chumashan

Mekewe. A former Chumashan village near Santa Inez, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 840, 1907

Chumash

·Mekewe

Rancheria near Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farm-er, Vol.XIII, No.11, May 4, 1860.

Luiseño

·Mekha

Luiseño name for Santa Rosa. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 147, 1907.

See also Santa Rosa.

Luiseño

· Mekhelom pompauvo

Luiseño name for Escondido, San Diego Co. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 147, 1907. (called Kwaiyutlp by the Diegueño of San Felipe, Ibid 148.)

· Me'-ki-e-we Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

· Me'-ki-e-we: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on Dry Creek at Oak's place about 1/4 mile below Cak's house, near Thoms Creek.--

Melaya

Melaya: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Diegueno

Mel-co-to-nac

Yuman

Dieguenos village mentioned in Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Jan. 7, 1852. - 18 Calif. Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32d Cong. 1st Sess. p. June 1852. - Senate reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

Melcotanac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Melcutanap 3 times Melcutanac 1; Melcotanac 1; Milcutenac 1; Megcuctenac 2; Melcupenac.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Mileo-to-nac (misprint).

Melcutanap

Melcutanap, Melcutanac, Melcupenac: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Melcotanac.

Melejo

Yuman

• **Melejo.** A Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.; probably identical with "Mileotonac, San Felipe," which was represented in the treaty of Santa Isabel in 1852.

Melejó.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Nat. History of Calif., **Races**, I, 253, 1884. **Mielo-to-nac, San Felipe.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess. 132, 1857. mileo-to-nac

2 Rancherias

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 840, **1907**

Melēya (mel-ā'-yah) Mewan

Old Hookooeko village mentioned by Barrett as on San Antonio Creek about 3½ miles WSW of Petaluma.--Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 310, 1908.

Melgen

Melgen: Rancheria on the road between San Gabriel and San Luis Rey Missions, mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Melijó

Diegueno

Yuman

Melijó: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellajó

Melju

Melju: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (5 Indians). Spellings: Melju 4 times; Meljo 1.--MS, no title or date..

See also Mellajó ?

Meljuapechis

Meljuapechis: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Milcuespach.

Meljucacam

Meljucacam: Rancheria mentioned (in 1817) in Libro d e Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Mellajó Diegueno Yuman

Mellajó: Rancheria "near La Punta or Santo Domingo", mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (26 Indians) Spellings: Mellajó 3 times; Mel-lajo 1; Millajó 1; Melijo, Mellojo 1; Metllajo 1; Marllajo 1; Mel llejo 1; Melijó 5; Milijó 1; Meyejo 1; Mellajacay 1; Melejoc 2; Nellajó; Nillogua.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Melejo: Rancheria "on San Diego Point" and "Below Rancho del Rey" mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission. Spellings: Melejo; Emelejo.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

See also Melejo

Mel-law'-tah on'-tel'-kah Pomoan

Mel-law'-tah on'-tel'-kah or (slurred) Mel'-lot on'-tel'-kah: Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for tribe at Fort Bragg (NW Pomo). Told me by member of tribe at Rockport.-- Cam

mel-lot is name of Noyo River. Same informant gave O-nah'-la as name of tribe south of Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka, which would seem to be the Fort Bragg Pomo. - Cam

Mellmó

Mellmó: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Mellmo, Nellemo. -- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Mellsir

Mellsir: Rancheria mentioned (1798) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Mel'-mut-kĕ on'-tel'-kah Athapaskan

Mel'-mut-kĕ on'-tel'-kah: Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for tribe at Garberville. Told me by member of tribe at Rockport.--CHM

Me-low'-fo-kah' Choo-hel'-mem sel Wintoon

Me-low'-fo-kah': Sho-te'-ah (of Stony Ford) name for Cook Springs division of Sites tribe. Told me by Chief San Diego.--CHM

Tribe

Name Melqui

Standard form Amejui

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Identification and remarks

Melqui

Melqui: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Amejui

Midoo rancheria on site of New Mecklenberg (now Marysville) at junction of Yuba & Feather Rivers, Sacramento Valley, Calif.

Population, Nov. 1846--38 (22 men & 16 women)--
E. A. Gatten, Census Indian Population for John
A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y State, Dec. 20, 1847.
MS. Doc. Hist. Calif, 1846-49, MS. Bancroft Library

Yuba City Jnnd

See also Memals, Mimal, Mimals, Mimai, Minal

Tribe apparently in vicinity of ~~San José Mission~~, No.Calif., in 1829.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., II, 600, 1885.

Rancheria de Ochejamnes.- Village visited by Fray Narciso Duran in May 1817. Traveling down the lower Sacramento, Duran came to a stream on the right [west]. "Leaving that stream & continuing along this river for a league, we came upon a village of 40 houses called Rancheria de Ochejamnes; but there were no people there. In a little while we came upon the point of the island called Isla de los Quenemisas. Here, on our right, we left the principal stream of the Sacramento, which runs to the southwest, & took a stream to

See also Ochecamnes, O'-che-hak

[over]

the left which runs to the southeast." —Diary of Fray Narciso Duran: Expd. on Sacramento & San Joaquin rivers, 1817: Pubs. Acad. Pacif. Coast Hist. Vol. 2, No. 5, p. 343, Dec. 1911.

Ochejamney tribe. -- Mentioned in New Helvetia, Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-48, p. 113, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

Ochejamnes. --From Libros de San Francisco, Estractos por Thomas Savage, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Ochejamnes, Ochecames: Tribe of whose rancheria was on Sacramento River on site ~~where~~ Sutter's ~~built his fort~~ Placer [1840] aided by its Christian chief Narciso.-- M. G. Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., IV, 38, 125, MS, Bancroft Library, 1875.

·Memals Midoo

Memals. "In Yuba Co. on the site of Marysville was a village of Indians called the Memals. It was of good size and populated by about 100 Indians. When Cordua settled there, some of these Indians located on the S side of the Yuba (in 1843)." --Gen. Bidwell in History of Sutter Co. by Wm. H. Chamberlain & Harry L. Wells, Oakland, 13, 1879.

See also Mimal., Memal, Mimals, Mimai, Minal

Mé'-meh Mā'-we-nok Athapaskan

·Mé'-meh: Mā'-we-nok village on Mad River above North Fork. Told me by 'Hwilkut. — C.H.M.

Not to be confused with village of same name on Trinity River — first above mouth of South Fork, belonging to the Hoopah or Tsä-nung-whä. — C.H.M.

Me'-měh Tsă'-nung-whă Athapaskan

Me'-měh: Tsă'-nung-whă rancheria on N side main Trinity River on site of present Fountain Ranch, 1½ mile east of mouth of South Fork Trinity. (Not to be confused with Mā'-we-nok village of same name on Mad River.) -CHM

Mem-pon-ways Wintoon

Mem-pon-ways: "Between Stony Creek and Tehama." - History of Tehama Co. p 48, San Francisco, 1880. Elliott & Moore, Pubrs. [Numerals given, Reid, show them to be of Wintoon stock though not Wintoon tribe. -CHM]

To be verified - CHM

·Mem'-wi'-lak-kah Wintoon

·Mem'-wi'-lak-kah: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to tribe occupying both sides of Sacramento River at Jellies Ferry, about 10 miles north of Red Bluff.-cam.
(Name means 'North water people')

·Menaches Ute Shoshonean

Band of Utahs.--Bancroft (after Graves, 1854), Native Races, I, 464, 1874. One of 6 bands.

Menaches: E.A.Graves, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs, p.178, 1854.
[Not to be confused with Monache Piute, the Shoshonean tribe inhabiting Owens Valley, Calif.-cam.]

See Moache

Menchú

Menchú. Apparently a former Cochimi rancheria in Lower California, not far from Concho bay, on the gulf coast.—Doc. Hist. Mex. 4th s., v, 66, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 840, 1907

Mendocinan

Pomo

Family name. – Mooney, Linguistic Families of Indian Tribes north of Mexico, 1, 1885.

MENDOCINO GROUP Pomoan

"Mendocino (?) Group.--This is the name suggested for the Choweshak, Batemdaikai, Kulanapo, Yukai, and Kwaklamaya forms of speech collectively."-- Latham. Opuscula, p.343, 1860.

"Mendocino (?)".--Latham. Trans.Philolog.Soc.Lond., 77, 1856" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

Meñegua Kam'-me-i ? Yuman ?

Meñegua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Aijnajá?

Menegue

Menegue: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Mehenague

Me-ni'-nah mi'-doo

Wintoon

Me-ni'-nah mi'-doo (meaning 'other side people'): Mitcho'pdo name for tribe on west side Sacramento River. The Mitcho'pdo also call them Ho'-nam'-mah, meaning 'west people'.--

Menquis

Lower California tribe. — Humboldt, Essai Polit. Nouv. Espagne, I., 314, 1811.

Menquis of Central Lower Calif. — Benj. Morrell, Narrative of 4 Voyages to South Seas, 198, 1832.

Menguis (or Monquis). — Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt, 1844), Native Races, I, 558, 1874; III, 687, 1875.

See also Monqui, Monki.

Mepcomainga.

Mepcomainga: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Mepcomainga, Mepqueme. --Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Meppaguague: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Metpaguau

Mepqueme

Mepqueme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Mepcomainga.

Merced

Mewan

Merced. Mentioned as a tribe apparently inhabiting the Merced r. region, California. Probably Moquelumnan.
Mercedes.—Barbour et al. (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 60, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 845, 1907

Merced

Yuman

Merced (Span.: 'grace', 'mercy'). A group of Cajuenche rancherias, situated, in 1775, in N. E. Lower California, W. of the Rio Colorado, and 4 leagues S. W. of Santa Olalla, a Yuma rancheria. These settlements contained about 300 natives when visited by Father Garcés in 1775 and were provided with abundant corn, melons, calabashes, and beans, but with little wheat. See Garcés, Diary (1775), 172–173, 1900.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 845, 1907

Mewan

·Mercedes

Tribe living in Sierra foothills (on or near Merced river) Calif. — Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, pp. 60, 61, 1853. ~~(Numbered in 1851 about 400.-- Ibid, 60).~~

·Mercede Indians.--R. McKee, Ibid, p.67 (no information).

·"Mercede Indians . . Three bands."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 608 (population table), 1854.

"Merceda Indians."--Error for Mercede. Reference is to population table in Vol.IV, p.608, just quoted.--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, 484, 1855.

"Mercede Indians."--In population table in Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes, VI, 687, 1857.

See also Mercede, Merceda

[over]

·Mer-cöm' [pronounced Mer-shom'] Chumashan

·Mer-cöm'.--Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at present Cañada de los Sauces, between San Buenaventura and Carpinteria.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling ·Meshem, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mershom, Meshem

Merceds. -- J.E.Lester, The Yo-semite,10,Providence, 1873.

Mereugna

Mereugna: Rancheria "above the cañada de San Dieguito" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1771-1820.

Merip

Yurok

Merip. A Yurok village on Klamath r., Cal., about 10 m. below the mouth of the Trinity. (A. L. K.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 845, 1907

See Mah-reep'

Me′rip

Poliklan

Me′rip, Merip: Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath 3 miles below Tuley Creek.-- T. T. Waterman Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 250 & maps opposite pp. 226, 246, May 31, 1920.

Merip.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, pp 10,11, map p 9,1925

Honghading: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11 1925

See Mah-reep′

See also Honghading

Mershom

Chumashan

Mershom. A former Chumashan village at Cañada de los Sauces, w. of San Buenaventura, Ventura co., Cal.

Mer-cöm.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (*c=sh*).

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 845, 1907

See also Mer-cöm

Mesa Chiquita

Yuman

Mesa Chiquita (Span.: 'small mesa' or table-land). A Diegueño village in w. San Diego co., Cal.—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Inds., 24, 1883.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 845, 1907

Diegueño as Mesa Chiquita
Not certain whether Diegueño or Luiseno.

Diegueño

Diegeno
Yuman

Mesa Grande

Ranchería in southern California. – J. W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888. – Horatio N. Rust in Ibid for 1890, 17, 1890. – Ibid for 1891, 224, 1891. – Ibid for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 72, 1891 (178 inhabitants). – Ibid for 1893, 125, 127, 130, 1893. – Ibid for 1894, 118, 123, 1895. Ibid for 1896, 127, 130, 1897. – Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. – Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898.

The Luiseno call Mesa Grande Yangi'wana. – Sparkman (in Yangi'wana). Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 146, 1907.

One or two families of Kam'-me-i still live at Mesa Grande. – Cam.

The more southerly Diegueños called those of Mesa Grande and Volcan Tooch-e-pah, meaning northerners. – Cam.

Mesa Grande

Yuman

Mesa Grande (Span.: 'large mesa' or table-land). A small Diegueño village in w. San Diego co., Cal., with 103 inhabitants in 1880. The name is now applied to a reservation of 120 acres of patented, largely desert land, 75 m. from Mission Tule River agency. See Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Mission Inds., 24, 1883; Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 845, 1907

Mesajoc

Mesajoc: Rancheria mentioned (1809) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

·Me'-sā-wal or Me'-să-wal — Miyahkma

Village of Mi-yahk'-mah tribe near Geyserville at north end of Alexander Valley, Sonoma Co., Calif. (on Russian River) Aug. 1905.--Cam. (Given me by member of tribe). Often pronounced Mish'-shă-wal or Mish'-sho-wal.

·Mescaltitlan (Mescaltitan, Mescalitlan) — Chumashan

Rancheria ~~discovered~~ visited by Anza in 1774, near present site of Santa Barbara, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 263, map 267, f. note ~~210~~. 1884. [Island in big lagoon N of Goleta Point]

·Mentioned by Tapis (1798).--Ibid, II, 28, f. note 1885.

·Mescaltitlan (or San Miguel)

"Rancheria 5 or 6 miles from Santa Barbara," [west, along the coast] Calif., in 1803.--Ibid, 120. [~~The place was on Santa Ines River.~~]

Las Imediaciones de las Rancherias de Mescaltitan. -- In 1776 the Anza Expd. Halted here 15 leagues NW of Rio de la Asumpta (Ventura River). -- Font, Diary Anza Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol.3, no.1, 55.

See also San Miguel, Saspili

[Over

Mescaltitan .-- Native name for district of La Patera. --Notes given to Daniel Hill by Padre Ripoli and published in San Francisco Herald, Dec.11, 1859. Same information with same spelling by A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 1, 1860.

"Saspili vulgo Mescaltitan".-- Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS.

Mescaltitlan (Mescalitlan, Mescaltitan) Chumashan

"Sta Margarita de Cortona, or Isla, or Mescaltitlan pueblos . . in a marshy region, where the sloughs form an island, with four or five scattered rancherias," on the Santa Barbara Channel coast, about 1 league west of Carpinteria, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884. [Island in big lagoon N of Goleta Point]

Mescaltitan .--"The next stop [W from site of future Santa Barbara] was three leagues beyond, on the shore of a large lagoon and marsh, containing a good-sized island on which was a large rancheria, while four others lined the banks of the lagoon. Portola gave to this group the name In Mediaciones de las Rancherias de Mescaltitan -- The Contiguous Rancherias of Mescaltitan. The name of Mescaltitan is still attached to the island, though the [over]

See also Santa Margarita de Cortona, Isla, Mescaltitan, San Miguel, Portezuelo de Mescaltitlan, Sacpili

Mes-ch-tĕ-ch'-ten Athapaskan

Mes-ch-tĕ-ch'-ten: Name given me by Crescent City Huss for village on south end of Pebble Beach between Crescent City and Point St. George. Pronounced Mes-teth-tung by Smith River Huss.--

See also Mestethltun, Mĕs-tĕcl-tûn

Mescaltitan--cont. after Portola, 1769,

marsh is mostly drained and contains some of the finest walnut groves in California."--Z.S.Eldredge, March of Portola, 34, 1909.

(Eldredge is mistaken. Font's Diary Anza Expd. 1776 gives this name, but Portola does not give any name)

Santa Margarita de Cortona, Isla, Mescalitlan. -- In 1769 the Portola Expd. halted 3 leagues W of Santa Barbara on the Santa Barbara Channel. Crespi says, "a double estuary entered the land forming an island about half a league wide. On this island..was a large town of more than a hundred houses. There were other villages on the shores, the exact nunber of which we could not ascertain, although the soldiers said there were four."...the soldiers called these pueblos Mescalitlan; others named them pueblos of the Isla; I baptized them with the name of Santa Margarita de Cortona."-- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 144, Mexico, 1874.

Mescitut

Mescitut: Rancheria mentioned (1812) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Diegueño

Mescuanal Kamímei Yuman

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795), "in a little valley called Eschá," between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 563, fn note, 1884. The place is given as 3 leagues (9 miles) from Warner Valley and probably is near Mesa Grande or Santa Isabel.

Mescuanal: Aug. 17, 1795 Lt. Pablo Grijalba and Padre Juan Mariner set out from San Diego to explore the country and found a Mission. "On Aug. 18 they found a little valley with 5 rancherias called Mescuanal, Tonapa, Ganal, Mocoguil and Cuami. They called the valley Escha." --Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 54, 1795. Bancroft Library.

Located one day's journey from San Diego toward Pamo.

Me-sha-kai

Yuke ~~Pomo~~ ?

Pomo name for Round Valley. – A. E. Sherwood in Palmer's History of Mendocino County, Calif. 167, 1880.

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 249, 1908 (Maca'-kai).

See Mĕ-shuk'-ki

See also Maca'-kai.

Meshem

Chumashan

Meshem.-- Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at present Cañada de los Sauces, between San Buenaventura & Carpinteria. Spanish spelling given by educated half-breed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Mer-cŏm'.) -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mer-cŏm', Mershom

Mĕ-shuk'-ki Oó'-kum-nōm Miyakman

Mĕ-shuk'-ki: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake) for the Round Valley Oó'-kum-nōm. -- CSM

See also Me-sha-kai, Maca'-kai,

Mĕ'-so Midu

Midu rancheria on NW side Yuba River below Bi'-yu. Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne. - CSM.

Mes"-tă-tim'-ten Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek.

Told me by h'Wilkut. - Chm

Mĕs-tĕçl'-tìn Huss Athapaskan

Mĕs-tĕçl'-tìn: Mentioned by Dorsey as being south of Crescent City.--J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore,Vol.3,No.10,p.236, Sept. 1890.

See Mes-teth'-tung (Mes^{ch}-tĕ$^{ch'}$-ten)

See Mestethltun

Mestethltun Athapaskan

Mestethltun (*Mĕs-tĕçl'-tûn*). A former village of the Tolowa, on the coast near Crescent, Cal.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 847, 1907

Mes-te th-tung Athapaskan

Mes-te th-tung: Hah'-wun-kwut name for village on south end of Pebble Beach between Crescent City and Point St. George. Told me by Sam Lopez, full-blood Hah-wun-kwut. Pronounced Mes-te-ch'-ten by Crescent City Huss.--

See also Mestethltun, Mĕs-tĕcl'-tûn

· Meta

Yurok

Meta. A Yurok village on Klamath r., Cal., 4 or 5 m. above Klamath bluffs.
Mē'h-teh.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853. **Meta.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905. **Mí-ta.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 44, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 847, 1907

See Met-tah'

Meta' [= Met-ah']

Poliklan

Meta', Meta: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath about 1/4 mile below Metah Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 245 & maps opposite pp. 226, 238, May 31, 1920.

Meta.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, map p 9, 1925

Ninamelding: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Met-tah'

Metchkor Yurok

Metchkor: "Tom Brown [a Pahtowat, born on Mad River] gave metchkor as the name of the Yurok dialect spoken at Trinidad and Little river, saying that the people at Big Lagoon to the north of Trinidad spoke differently."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 289, 1918.

"According to A. L. Kroeber this name is probably the Yurok name of Little river, metsko, and site 2 at its mouth."--Ibid, p. 289 ft. note, 1918.

~~Metē'nī~~ Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, at Fort Ross. Site at some little distance from shore-line and just in edge of redwood forest. ~~which covers adjacent Mts. to the E.~~ Some names (not have been published for) ~~of~~ tribes of vicinity are, "E-rus'-si," (prob. relic of Russian occupation) Powers; Mad-shui-nui, Thompson; Chwachamaju, or ~~Bancroft; Indians call themselves~~ Chwachamaja, Kostromitonow.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 230-231, Feb. 1908

See Mä'-te-ne

Metenoc

Metenoc, Metnoc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matnoc

Metganal

Metganal: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions. Spellings:Metganel, Netjanel.--MS, no title or date.

Meti Yuman

Meti. A former rancheria of gentile (probably Dieguefio) Indians near San Diego, s. Cal.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 253, 1884.
254.

Handbook: Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 850, 1907

Meti (or San Jorge)
Rancheria on books of mission San Diego, Calif. ~~in 1798~~
--Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., I, 656, 1884 (ft. note).

[Must have been same as, or nearly, Las Choyas.]

See also San Jorge, Choyas?,

Meti Kam-me-i Yuman

Meti: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (29 Indians). Spanish names San Jorge, San Xorge, San Jorge de Meti, San Jorge Meti. -- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also San Jorge, San Xorge, San Jorge Meti

Metjanall

Metjanall: "Rancheria near Miguel" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Matguaman

Metjuay Diegueno Yuman

Metjuay: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769 - 1822.

See Matajuay

Metjwai Dieguino Yuman

Metjwai: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matajuay.

Metllajo Diegueno Yuman

Metllajo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellajó .

Me-tó-mah chut-te Me-tum-mah Pomoan

Me-tó-mah chut-te: Name applied by Pomoan Me-tum-mah (of Little Lake Valley) to all their villages in Me-tum-ki or Little Lake Valley. There were 4 important permanent winter villages containing about 600 people.-- Cam

Barrett gives it as an individual village in southwestern part of present town of Willits, on a knoll.

See also Mitōma

Geog. Name

Meto-pitl-pit

Meto-pitl-pit: Indian name for the sheep ranch of the Cuyamacas.-- Benjamin Hayes, MS Notes on the Diegueños, 1870 (Hayes Collection [Scrapbooks], Vol. 28, p. 173)

Metpaguau Kam-me-i Yuman

Metpaguau: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (16 Indians). Spellings: Metpaguau 4 times; Metpahuau; Metpuguagua; Meppaguague; Matpuuguau; Matpoguau; Meppaguau; Mecpaguau 2 times; Macpoguagui; Macpuhuau; Macpagua 2 times; Magapoau.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Matacawat

Mets-kaw' Nererner Poliklan ~~Ner'-er'-ner~~

Mets-kaw': Nererner name for their village (on north side of mouth of) Little River (just below present store). Given me at Trinidad by native Ner'-er'-ner.-- Gram.

Srepor: Given by Kroeber as another name for Mets-kaw'.-- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See also Metskwo, Srepor

Metskwo Neŕ-eŕ-ner Polikla

Metskwo: Polikla name for a Ner-er-ner village north of of mouth of Little River.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925

See Mets-kaw', Srepor

Met-tah' Po-lik-lah

Met-tah': Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River between Nawt'-skoo and Leg-goo-naw'. Given me by woman of Kaw"-tep.- Cram.

Frank Isles tells me that it is about 3 or 4 miles above Johnson's and 1/4 to 1/2 mile above Kăch-kem, and that it was once big but is now small.--Cram.

Ninamelding: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Meta, Meh'-teh, Mi'-ta, Mah-ta, Mettah, Ninamelding

[card 2]

·Met-tah. Poliklan

Village on left (south) bank lower Klamath River containing 13 men in 1885. - Paris H. Folsom in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1885, 266, 1885.

Mettah: T. T. Waterman (after Randall's unpublished county map, 1866), Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 206, May 31, 1920.

Mettah.-- Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map, Indian Office, 1912.

See Met-tah'

See also Meh-teh, Mah-ta, Mi-ta,

·Me-tum'-mah Pomoan

·Me-tum'-mah or {Me-tum'-ki Po'-mah / Me-tum-mah Po'-mah}: Their name for themselves. Pomoan tribe inhabiting the western and northern parts of Little Lake or Willits Valley, the name of which in their own language is Me-tum'-ki (pronounced 'Be-tum'-ki' by Pomoan tribes on Russian River and Clear Lake). The territory of the Me-tum'-mah extends northwesterly from the site of the present town of Willits to a little beyond the sawmill at Northwestern, and thence west to the coast, where it reaches from Cleone Creek (in their language Lă-koo'-nah bĕ-dah') or Eel River on the north, south to ~~Casper~~ Little River ~~(in their language Cha-tum-bĕ-dah')~~ including the Noyo and Fort Bragg country. They held Noyo River and all their branches. On the east they did not claim the eastern side of Little Lake Valley from Willits to the mountains, and on the south extended only about a mile and a half beyond the present town.-

See also Nitōma

Meuwks Mewan

Meuwks: Typographical error for Mewuks.-- Stockton Record, April 16, 1924.

See Mé-wuk
See also Miwok, Miwuk, Meewoc

Me Wa me'wah Mewuk

Me Wa: Tribe of 150 members who led by Chief Tom Fuller "established their village much in the style of days long gone by" at the dedication of Twain-Harte day in San Joaquin Valley.--Fresno, Calif. Republican, July 4, 1928.

Me-Wa: Members of the once powerful Me-Wa Tribe are preparing for a two-day conclave at their old stamping grounds, situated at what is now known as Twain-Harte Lodge which at one time was the Pat Williams ranch, 11 mi. above Sonora, on the famous Mono Highway. --Berkeley Gazette, June 27, 1928.

See Mewuk

See also Me-Wak

Me'-wah. Me'-wuk

The middle one of the 3 Me'-wuk tribes on the west flank of the Sierra. Their territory extends from the Lancheria branches of Calaveras River in Calaveras Co. south to the divide between the Tuolumne & Merced Rivers. - CHM

Written Mewahs by G. E. Jewett (Columbia, Tuolumne Co.) in Rept. Comm. Indian Affairs for 1856, House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 795, 1856.
This is first mention of correct name of this tribe. - CHM
Me'-wah. - Merriam, Am. Anthropologist NS IX, 342, 345, June 1907.
Mewah. - Merriam, Science NS XVIII, 826, May 22, 1903.

See also Mee-wa, Mi-ua, Mewahs, Mi'-wa.

Mewahs See Me'-wah Me-wuk

Tribe in Tuolumne Co. mentioned by G. E. Jewett in Rept. of Indian Comm. for 1856, 244 795, 1857; quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 455, 1874.

See Me'-wah, Mee-wa, Mi-ua.

Me-wah-wan Chumashan

Santa Inez rancheria or village at ~~the~~ base of a big white mountain in the San Rafael Mts. about 12 or 13 miles N of Santa Ynez.--California Journals, I, 47, 1911. (Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct.4, 1911.- cam)

Me-Wak Me'wah Mewan

Me-Wak: Referring to tribe assembling at Twain-Harte Lodge.--Oakland Tribune, June 29, 1928.
11 mi. above Sonora.

See Mewuk

See also Me Wa, Me-Wa,

Name proposed by Merriam in 1907 for stock called by Powell Moquelumnan. For a long period of time the stock "has consisted of four principal divisions, two of which are in geographical contact, the other two separated from the main stock and from one another by tribes speaking widely different languages. For many hundreds—perhaps thousands—of years it has occupied three distinct and disconnected areas—a large and broad area in the middle of the state, comprising the foothills and lower slopes of the middle Sierra, with an adjacent section of the great interior valley, and two small independent areas in the coast region north of San Francisco bay."

A map showing the distribution accompanies the text. "The main body of the stock consists of two principal parts

[over

from their ancient settlement a little south of Lower lake, or O-lā-am-me from their more recent settlement on Putah creek in Coyote valley."—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 338-339, June 1907.

A classification of the Mewan stock is discussed and presented in Ibid, pp. 339-341. For the classification of the Mewan stock see reverse side of this card.

Mewan stock: Merriam, Totemism in Calif., Amer. Anthropologist, NS X, 558-561, 1908.

[over

MEWAN STOCK (cont'd)

which may be known as the Me'-wuk or Mountain people, and the Mew'-ko or Valley people--each comprising a number of tribes and subtribes.

"The tribes north of San Francisco bay occupy two isolated areas--one, the coast region from the Petaluma marshes westerly to Point Reyes and north nearly to Russian river; the other, a narrow area reaching from the south end of Clear lake in Lake county southward to Pope valley in northern Napa county.

"The coast people were of three tribes, differing somewhat in language--the Hoo'-koo-e'-ko, Lek-kah'-te-wut'-ko, and O'-lah-ment'-ko.

"The Lake County people have no tribal name for themselves, but, like the Sierra Mewuk, use the various rancheria or village names. They may be called Tu'-le-am-me

[See Card No 2.]

[over

Classification of the Mewan Stock.

Stock	Family	Subfamily	Tribe
ME'-WAN	~~Mue'wk~~ Me'-wuk	Me'-wuk	Northern Me'-wuk
			Middle Me'-wuk
			Southern Me'wuk
		Mew'-ko	Hul-poom'-ne
			Mo-koz'-um-ne
			Mo-kal'-um-ne
			Chil-lum'-ne
			Si-a-kum-ne
			Tu-ol'-um-ne
			O'-che-hak
			Wi'-pā
			Han-ne'-suk
			Yatch-a-chum'-ne
	In-ne'-ko	Tu'-le-am'-me	Tu'-le-am'-me (or O'-lā-yo'-me)
		Hoo'-koo-e'-ko	O'-la-ment'-ko
			Le-kah'-te-wut'-ko
			Hoo'-koo-e'-ko

Merriam, Dist. and Classification of Mewan Stock of Calif., Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.341, June 1907.

[See Card No. 1].

[over

VERSO

Mĕ'-wĕ or Mew'-wah Mé'-wuk

The southernmost of the 3 Mé-wuk tribes inhabiting the west flank of the Sierra. Their territory extends from the divide between the Tuolumne & Merced Rivers southward to Fresno Creek in Madera Co. —Merriam, Dist. & Classification of the Mewan stock, Am. Anthropologist No 9, 342, 345-347, June 1907.

See Mew'-wah, Mu'-wah, Mew'-ah

MEW'-KO Mewan

Proposed by Merriam

Name for a subfamily of Mewan stock of California Indians. —Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.338, 341, 347-351, June 1907.

Tribes of Mew-ko subfamily are:

Hul-poom-ne	Si-a-kum-ne	Wi-pa
Mo-koz-um-ne	Tu-ol-um-ne	Han-ne-suk
Mo-kal-um-ne	O-che-hak	Yatch-a-chum-ne
Chil-lum-ne		

—Ibid, p.341.

"The territory of the Mewko began a few miles below the mouth of American river and reached south to Tuolumne river. Its eastern boundary ran from a point on Cosumnes river near Michigan Bar south to Calaveras river and thence southeasterly to near Knights Ferry on Stanislaus

over

MEW-KO (cont'd)

river, and to a point a little west of LaGrange on Tuolumne river." ~~Its western boundary is uncertain.~~ "--Ibid, p.347. Incomplete -

On p.348 ~~one of~~ the O'-che-hak ~~Mewko~~ tribe~~s~~ is written "O'-che-hak (or O-che-kam'-ne)", & on p.349 "O'-che-hak or O'-che-hă-kum'-ne (shorted to O'-chă-kum'-ne)."

Mewko

Mewan

Concerning the main linguistic divisions of the Miwok Kroeber says that "Dr.Merriam's Mewko, comprising the Mokozumne, Mokalumne, Ochehak, and others," is called by S.A.Barrett Plains or Northwestern Sierra--Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif.N of San Francisco, Univ. Calif.Publ.Am.Arch.Ethn., IX,No.3,p.292, 1911(Apr.29). Miwok.

See other card.

Me'-woos

Mewan

Band on Fresno River and vicinity, Calif.--Galen Clark, Indians of Yosemite, p.5, 1904.

Placed on Fresno and Kings River Reservations in 1850 and 1851.--Ibid, 3d ed., p.112, 1907.

See Me'-wa-

Mewucks: Spelling for tribe in account of ceremony in Jackson Valley, 5 miles from Ione.--Stockton Record, April 21, 1924.

Mewuck: "About 60 children of the Mewuck tribe attend-schools in Amador County".--Stockton Record, Oct. 9. 1936.

See Me'-wuk, Meewoc, Miwok, Miwuk

Me Wuk: Spelling in Calif. Indian Herald, Jan. 1924.

Calif. Indian Herald - January 1924.

FESTIVAL OF ME WUK INDIANS HAS DOUBLE PURPOSE

From the length and breadth of the Mother Lode, Indians of the Me Wuk tribes gathered for the annual festival at the Tuolumne reservation.

Although games, tribal dances and feasting occupied much of the time and formed the chief attractions, the Me Wuks had a serious purpose in meeting. They are trying to finance their attempt in common with other Indians of California to secure the passage of a Congressional bill authorizing them to go to the Court of Claims at Washington. They are seeking fair pay for 7,500,000 acres of land promised them by the federal government in eighteen separate treaties back in 1851. The California Indians are now waging a strenuous legal battle for this generously promised pay and are confronted with the expense of the legal action necessary to establish their claim.

Tribe Miwok

Name Mewuk

Standard form Amador

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Me'-wuk

Me-wuk

One of the largest stocks in California, comprising 3 great divisions, each consisting of several tribes. The principal divisions or families are:

1. The Me'-wuk proper, occupying the west flank of the Sierra from Middle Fork Cosumnes River southerly to Fresno Creek.
2. The Me-n'-ko, occupying the hot plains from a little below Sacramento southward to the Tuolumne and perhaps to the Merced.
3. The In-ne'-ko, occupying the coast region north of San Francisco Bay from Petaluma Creek westerly to the coast + north to Duncan Point; and including also the isolated Too'-le-am'-me of Lake County, whose range formerly extended from Lower Lake southward to Pope Valley.-

Over.

See Merriam, Dist. & Classification of Mexican tribes,
Am. Anthropologist NS9, 338-357, June 1907.

Me'-wuk

Me'-wuk ~~or Meewuk stock~~ Mewan

A large tribe whose territory extends from the Middle Fork of Cosumnes (or Mokelumne) River southward to Sheep Ranch and Mountain House (Eldorado) in Calaveras County, Calif. They occupy a broad belt in the Sierra foothills ranging from about 10 miles east of West Point + 8 miles east of Olita, westward to (Comanche, Buena Vista,) Lone, and a point 6 miles west of Plymouth. On the north they are in contact with a different stock - the Nis'-se-non tribe of Nidoo stock; on the south with a related tribe - the Me'-wah. They comprise 2 subtribes: (1) The Northern Me-wuk or Kone, whose territory extends from the Middle Fork of Cosumnes on the north to the Mokelumne River on the south; and (2) the ~~Southern~~ bad name Me-wuk, whose territory extends from the Mokelumne River southerly to Eldorado and Sheep Ranch in Calaveras County. Cam

East of the Me-wuk are the mountain Wash'-shoo; west of them are the San Joaquin valley tribes - the Tuolumnes, Mokalumnes &c. Cam

Me Wuk

Mewan

Me Wuk: Referring to ceremony at Cherokee, Tuolumne County.-- Stockton Record, Nov. 24, 1923.

Me-wuk.-- Stockton Record, Dec. 6, 1923.

Me Wa:- Referring to conclave at Twain-Harte.--Fresno Republican, July 4, 1928.

Me-Wa: --Berkeley Gazette, June 27, 1928.

Me-Wak:-- Oakland Tribune, June 29, 1928.

See Mé-wuk

See also Miwok, Miwuk, Meewoc, Me Wa, Me-Wak

See Merriam, C. Hart: Dist. & Classification of Human Stock, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 338-357, June 1907.

MÉ-WUK FAMILY

Mewan

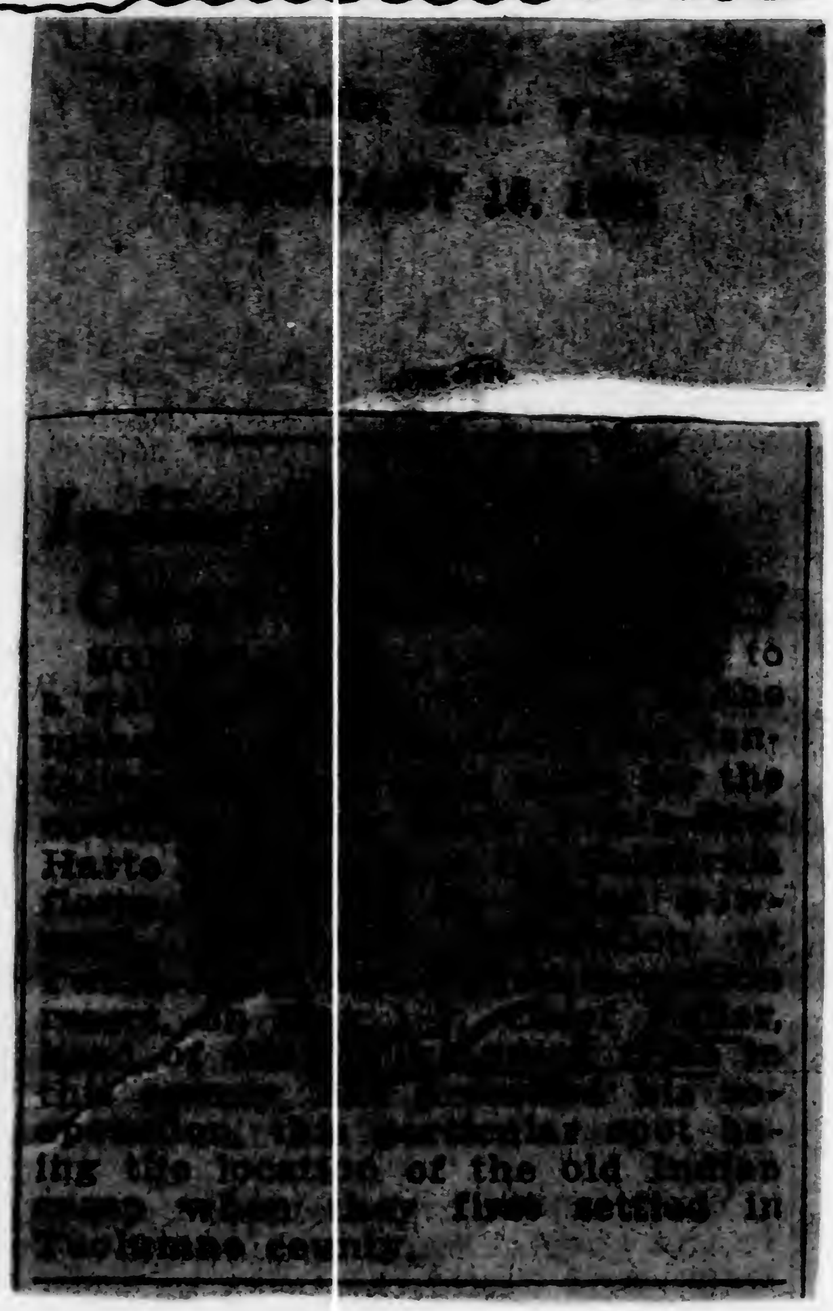
"The Mé-wuk family comprises the two largest divisions or subfamilies of the stock—the Mé-wuk proper, inhabiting the Sierra foothills from the middle Cosumnes southward to Fresno creek, and the Mew-ko, inhabiting the adjacent interior plain from a few miles south of the lower part of American river southerly to Tuolumne river."—Merriam Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.341, June 1907.

The Mewuk proper (subfamily Mewuk) comprises 3 principal groups here called Northern, Middle, and Southern Mewuk."—Ibid, p.342.

"The Mewko tribes . . . are the Hul-poom-ne, Mo-koz-um-ne, Mo-kal-um-ne, Chil-lum-ne, Si-a-kum-ne, Tu-ol-um-ne, O-che-hak (or O-che-kam-ne), Wi-pā, and Han-ne-suk. . . . The Yatch-a-chum-ne probably belong with them."—Ibid, p.348.

Meuk Indian Tribe

Mewuk



Mé-wuk (Southern) See Southern Mé-wuk.

ME'-WUK SUBFAMILY Mewan

"The Me'-wuk subfamily occupies the timbered foothills and lower mountain slopes and valleys of the west flank of the Sierra from Middle fork of Cosumnes river southerly (following the trend of the mountains) to Fresno creek —a distance in an air line of about 110 miles. The breadth of their territory averages about 30 miles, beyond which narrow tongues follow some of the river valleys for 15 or 20 miles to the eastward, penetrating well into the Mountains—as along the Tuolumne and Merced rivers."—Merriam, Dist.and Classif.of Mewan Stock of California, Amer.Anthropologist, NS IX, pp.341-342, June 1907.

The tribes of the Mewuk subfamily, "for lack of better names, are here called Northern, Middle, and Southern Mewuk."--Ibid, p.342.

Mew-wah (or Southern Mewuk) Méwan

"The territory of the Southern Mewuk (or Mew-wah) extends from the south side of Tuolumne river southward to Fresno creek. On the east it pushes up the Merced to include Yosemite valley and Wawona, and on the west passes southeasterly from a little south of LaGrange to near Raymond. The Chowchilla subtribe—apparently the largest and most powerful division of the Southern Mewuk—claim the country from Fresno creek to and beyond Mariposa creek, and from the easternmost limit of the tribe westerly to a point a little west of No-watch rancheria, which is about 2 miles south of Indian peak (about 5 miles from Grub Gulch)."—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 345-346, June 1907.

Chemareko ? Prob. Chemareko ~~Athapaskan~~

Mé-vemma ~~Psánunghuá~~ ~~Hoopah~~

~~Chimariko~~ ~~Hoopah~~ band on lower Trinity river, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's ~~Archives~~ Ind. Tribes, III, p 139, 1860.

McKee spells it Me-em-ma in Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 194, 1853.

Spelled Mi-em-ma by Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855.

The village was on north side Trinity River on site at present occupied by Fountain Ranch, a mile & a half above mouth of South Fork Trinity. - Cam

Me-em-ma: mentioned as making treaty with Col. Redick McKee. - Daily Alta Californian, Nov. 8, 1851.

See also Me-em-ma, Mi-em-ma, ~~Chimariko~~

Meyemma

Tsănunghwă

Not given by Gibbs as Hoopa valley, but as former village on north side Trinity River about 1½ mile above mouth of So Fk Trinity. - C.H.M.

Prob. Chemareko

~~Athapaskan~~

Meyemma. Mentioned by Gibbs (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853) as a Hupa village in Hupa valley, Cal., in 1851. Not identified. The name is perhaps of Yurok origin.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 852, 1907

See Me-em-ma

M'ful' sah-ko

Wintoon

M'ful' sah-ko, Mŭ-ful' sah-ko (Wormwood people): Ham'fo name for Berryessa Valley tribe. -- C.H.M. (1927)